FIRST EDITION.

Last Words to Our Readers.

This issue of the GAZETTE closes up the October canvass for Governor, Congressmen, State officers, Legislature and United States Senator. We have discussed the principles involved in the election, and the political and personal records of the candidates as comprehensively and honestly as it has been in our power. Our readers, therefore, are well informed on these vital points, and in these closing words we pass them by and will simply advert to the influence the election of to-day will exercise on the Presidential election throughout the Union a month hence.

In the first place, if the Republicans elect their State ticket in Pennsylvania, no matter by how small a majority—of course the larger the better—the Presidential contest will be ended, and General Grant will be re-elected by a far greater majority than he received in 1868. Of this there is no doubt. Mr. Greeley has himself freely admitted it in his recent "swinging 'round the circle." No Democrat or Liberal Republican will deny it. It makes a Republican triumph throughout the nation in November as absolutely certain as the recurrence of Christmas or Fourth of July. Therefore, we say to our Republican friends, if you decide the Presidential contest to-day, the intervening month will be one of jubilation; the hard work of the canvass will be over; there will be nothing left for you to do, but exchange congratulations. Is not this a better plan than to give encouragement to the opposition by permitting any reduction in our majority, and thus make the closing month the most severe one of the contest? All that is necessary to be done is to thoroughly test the efficiency of our local organizations. Get out every Republican voter, and see that he votes for the candidates of the party. That will give us a great victory and cheer on our political brethren in all the States set down as doubtful. Never before in its history has it been so clearly in the power of a political party in Pennsylvania to determine a Presidential election by the preliminary vote in October, as it is now in the power of the Republicans of this State to insure the election of Grant and Wilson.

The Greeleyites admit all this by their persistent appeals in the New York *Tribune* and others of their leading journals, that one vote for Buckalew to-day is worth more to their cause than five votes for Greeley in November. This is their last desperate appeal. The election of the Republican State ticket in Pennsylvania, they know full well, ends the contest for the Presidency. If they carry Pennsylvania they will be encouraged to continue the fight. Otherwise it will go by default.

We do not think the opposition have any hopes of carrying this State in November, even should they make unexpected gains at this election. We have heard Democrats concede that with 10,000 majority for their gubernatorial candidate, the November election would go against them. The reasons for this singular state of facts need not be elaborated, as they are well understood. But what the Democrats expect to gain by carrying Pennsylvania in November is an influence on such States as New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois, Tennessee, California and North Carolina that will sweep them into the Greeley column with a sort of "hurrah" and before the sober second thought vindicates its power. This is a point we desire our Republican readers to keep constantly in view as an incentive for this day's work, for it is in this way the opposition expect to gain by carrying Pennsylvania for Buckalew. No one can deny but it will give them a great advantage during the remnant of the canvass, and make the work of Republicans more arduous and doubtful. Again we repeat our advice to our friends to *close out the Presidential campaign* before the sun sinks in the west to-day. They have the power, and duty, honor and patriotism call on them to exercise it.

We have endeavored to state the case as plainly as possible, and therefore make every man's duty clear to himself. With like candor we can safely add that the prospects of a Republican victory in this State to-day are as bright as we have ever known. We will carry our State ticket by majorities ranging from ten to fifteen thousand; we will gain Congressmen, and secure the Legislature and Constitutional Convention. This is our faith; but to make it good it must be backed by works, and this we remit to our friends, as their highest duty every hour from now until the last vote in their respective districts is polled.

Remember: the election of the Republican State ticket insures a popular tornado that will sweep Grant into the Presidential chair for a second term by an unprecedented majority. Its defeat will make the remaining month of the canvass one of heated and angry controversy and doubtful result. Again we say: **Close out the Presidential contest at once!**

H. G. TO HIS NEW FRIENDS.

Tribune Advice to Greeleyites.

The *Missouri Democrat* thinks that the New York *Tribune* might very appropriately throw out the following suggestions for the benefit of its friends.

1. Don't drink too much rum just now. It is very well known that all Democrats love rum above anything else, but the hot weather, cooperating with the delirium tremens, may reduce the vote, unless precautions of sobriety be taken at once.

2. Don't kill any niggers. The Democratic Party hates niggers, but the present is a bad time to kill them. Postpone your intentions for the present for the good of the cause. There will be plenty of time to kill niggers, and plenty of niggers to kill, after we have won our glorious triumph in November.

3. Close your rat-pits for the present. You cannot devote the necessary attention to politics if you devote a great part of your time to killing rats. It is a very healthy and inspiring exercise, but just at present it would be more profitable to you and me to kill off the Grant party. By the exercise of a little self-denial you will be able to close the rat-pits, and devote your entire energies to the success of the ticket.

4. Do not commit any unnecessary burglaries, murders and robberies. Although the laws are not very stringently administered, there is danger of an occasional conviction, and a consequent impairment of your strength in November. It will be well to appoint restraining committees in all the wards of New York city, whose duty it shall be to protect you against temptations.

5. Do not burn any orphan asylums, or school houses. There is a prejudice in this country against arson, which we cannot hope to extirpate before November, and it would be unwise to excite it at the present time. There will be abundant opportunity to burn every orphan asylum in the country after the election of Greeley and Brown.

6. Do not say so much about poisoning rebel soldiers. It will be time to discuss this subject when our party gets into power. The people at large have an idea that they do not want to pay these pensions, and although it is well to let the fact be known in the South that we intend to pay them, it is well also to keep silent on that subject in the North.

6. Abuse General Grant in every possible way. It would be well also to say something about his family. Do not forget that his daughter has been abroad, and that perhaps her company has not been always of the best. Consult Carl Schurz on this point.

8. Promise every doubting Republican a postoffice. This plan has been very effective in strengthening the Liberal cause thus far. There may not be postoffices enough to go around; but that will not be determined until after the election.

THE New York Tammany Judiciary Convention for the selection of candidates for Judicial offices met on Saturday afternoon. Augustus Schell, who presided, spoke of the importance of nominating worthy men for the positions. Delegates were admitted from the Third district. A committee of one from each district was appointed to confer with outside organizations, after which a list of candidates was handed in and the Convention adjourned. It is understood that Assistant District Attorney A. S. Sullivan is the favorite for the Supreme Court, Judge Spencer for the Superior Court, Jerome Buck for City Judge, and District Attorney A. A. Garvin for his place. The Bar Association will probably not endorse Sullivan, owing to his connection with Tammany.

THE FRIEND OF HORACE.

Jeff. Davis Under a Social Cloud at Memphis.

How He Prospers in the Insurance Business.

[Geo. Alfred Townsend in the Chicago Tribune.]

JEFF. DAVIS AT HOME.

Jefferson Davis is the President of the Carolina Insurance Company, and resides in Memphis. For some time he lived at Peabody House, which is named in honor of the philanthropist George Peabody; but, since the late sleeping car scandal, the old chap has gone to housekeeping. I heard different statements as to his effectiveness in the Insurance Company. Some said that the large salary paid to him was as good as thrown away, for the Company had derived no popularity or confidence from his connection; others said that he still retained considerable general popularity in the South, but that in Memphis he was the deadest man resident there. I asked the reason for this, and found it entirely attributable to the sleeping car affair. Nobody familiar with the facts entertains a particle of doubt that Davis disgraced himself, and played the traitor to his family, in the most public manner, in view of his fellow travellers of the sleeping car, the conductor, and even the negro porter. Some palliate his offence by saying that he was drunk at the time, and that the first thing he did, after being ordered to take a pull at the bottle. He is not generally, however, a drinking man, and the act which disgraced him sits so incompatibly upon his aristocratic shoulders that the man has lost recognition even to himself. In youth, Davis was a brave, positive, and unyielding man; but he had not the qualities to command the confidence of Gen. Taylor, whose daughter he married, and that old hero refused to recognize him as a son-in-law until he was wounded at Buena Vista. By his second marriage, Mr. Davis has half a dozen of children, and, during his confinement at Fort Monroe, and during all the subsequent scenes, he was borne up by his wife's steadfast domestic sympathy and comfort. Had he been a person of real force of character, he would have identified himself like General Lee or General Mahone, or even General Forrest, with some of the material interests of the South, and labored to rehabilitate the land, and inspirit it to new hopes under the new condition of things. But Jefferson Davis has regarded the whole war of the rebellion as merely a part of his personal biography, and, in the fall of the Confederacy, he has regarded his life as ended, and has labored ever since to make it consistent by sincerely and bitterly hating the Union. Soon after his release from Fort Monroe, he began to make speeches in Georgia, which lost the Democratic party and the South the charity of the nation, and cost Mr. Seymour his defeat. The Southern people were resolved not to stand this foolishness from any man, and they laid hands on Mr. Davis and compelled him to silence, so that his promise, whatever it is worth, is now stale on record, never to utter a political sentiment again. So committed, he was made President of the Carolina Insurance Company; but his manner continued to be overbearing, and some Memphis gentlemen told me that Mrs. Davis went by the name of "empress" and was in the habit of saying to ladies who called upon her:

"I am very glad to see you, and hope you will come again; but you must excuse me from calling in return, as I have so many callers that it is impossible to answer the demand, any more than when Mr. Davis was President at Richmond."

One gentleman, a staunch Rebel, who had just taken his seat in Mrs. Davis' room, when this remark was made to his wife, rose at once, saying: "We have made our call under the sole condition of social equality, and, when you say that, Mrs. Davis, you must permit me to take my wife home."

However, the loyalty of the Southern people to that unfortunate cause, where they contributed so much and so gallantly, rendered Mr. Davis an intellectual idol. He was looked upon as the type of the South, and worthy of such recognition as a Frenchman might pay to the dethroned Napoleon. As he was an old man, the young ladies and girls, with the Southern warmth of disposition, would kiss him in the street and on the stairway familiarly; and he gains were spared to show the man that he might have the respect of Southern Society, his political obstinacy and errors to the contrary notwithstanding. But, when the indubitable evidence came that this man, on whom the South and all his neighbors had conferred the highest confidence, and labored, through his malignant temperament, to find some spot for affection to centre, had made himself a spectacle before the travelling public by following towards Nashville a woman with whom he had been suspiciously familiar for several months, and had been ordered out of her berth by a negro porter, the respect of Memphis fell. That city has its own private obligations of a religious and family character to maintain, and, feeling that Mr. Davis had not appreciated the respect shown him, he was cut dead on the street by scores of people; and the ladies shrank before him, and would not permit him to touch them with his hand.

THE DIFFERENCE IN MAN.

"The girls don't rush up to kiss old Jeff. anymore," said one to me. "They give him a wide berth now since he took that narrow berth on the train."

I endeavored to find somebody who did not believe that Davis was guilty; but the opinion was universal and the evidence cumulative, that he had not been tradued, and had received merely his deserts. Said an old citizen, in response to my inquiry: "My heart sunk down when I received Davis's telegraphic dispatch from Baltimore. I knew then that he admitted the whole thing. The negro and some of the passengers had related the story of Jeff.'s plight upon the train, and the same was published in the Louisville *Commercial*, and in papers further North, and was then copied back into our country. We conferred together, and telegraphed to Mr. Davis, at Baltimore, that the severest calumnies were made upon his character, and that he must instantly return and meet them on the spot. He replied to this effect: *'I will take your advice and come right home; but meantime say whatever you can for me.'* Here was an admission perfectly plain, and supported by Davis's subsequent conduct, that he acknowledged the corn."

So much for Jefferson Davis. The period in which he lived found him out, and history need make no bother as to the pros and cons, for this exposure is set down where the man lives, and while he lives, and is indisputable. Contrasted with his egotistical and presumptuous character, well do the Southern people keep all their meed of praise for the dead Lee, who was dragooned to secession by such men as Davis. They could force his mistaken convictions out of the Union by revolutionizing his State, but they could not dispossess him of those mild and estimable qualities which make the citizen, and the husband, and the social example. As soon as the war was over, General Lee discerned the needs of education for the wasted South, and, while he was President of the Washington College, he was also President of the Valley Railroad. Mr. Garrett, who succeeded him in this Presidency, said to me, a few days ago, that, as soon as the war was over, General Lee advocated cheerful acquiescence, general material rehabilitation of the South, and such other measures as would harmonize the country and make it happy under the new political conditions. Not so with Jefferson Davis, who, selling his name as President of the Confederacy to head the fortunes of an Insurance Company, sat down and scowled, and hated the peace, and preached to the people of Canada his mean hope that they might never join the American Republic, but remain forever subjects of the Queen of England.

BRIEF WEDDED BLISS.

Sequel to a Recent Elopement—Speedy Separation Sold for $150 Divorce—And Another Wedding, With a Deserted Lover for Bridegroom.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

It may be remembered that some time in July the *Journal* made mention of the clandestine marriage of Miss Jennings, the only daughter of the Mayor of Franklin, to a Mr. Davis, express messenger on the Martinsville division of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railroad. At the time of her marriage she was engaged to a Mr. Barngrover, of Franklin, who, of course, was kept in ignorance of the secret engagement with Davis until the time of the elopement and marriage. The arrangements were made, and the girl was to meet Davis at some point on the road, and they would then proceed to Martinsville and be married. She went to Barngrover, who was the owner of a livery stable, and requested the use of his best rig, which, of course, was granted, and she immediately started for Trafalgar, a village on the road, where she was met by Davis, the team sent back, and they proceeded to Martinsville, and were married that evening. Her marriage with Davis does not seem to have been a fortunate one, and after a few days she returned to her parents and said she would not *live* with *him*. While at home she came to this city on one occasion with her former suitor, who had not given her up yet, and when Davis heard of it, he declared that he would never *live* with *her* again. Mr. Barngrover, still thinking there was a chance for him, sent to Davis to know what amount he would take to procure a divorce. Davis answered that he would take $200. Barngrover returned word that the amount was large, and wanted to know the least possible sum he would take. Davis answered that he would take $150, and not a cent less. Barngrover then sent him the $150, and Davis filed a complaint in the Common Pleas Court at Franklin, for divorce, on the grounds of desertion, and in due time the divorce was granted, but not quite soon enough to carry out the entire programme, for wedding No. 2 had been set for Tuesday evening of this week, and arrangements perfected for the occasion, but when the bridegroom made application for the license, the Clerk informed him that the Judge had not yet signed the decree, and he would have to wait, and like a man he waited until the next day, and they were made one flesh. So much happiness for so little lucre.

THE Boston *Commonwealth* relates the following story on the authority of Charles A. Stephens, of Ware, Mass.: "Mr. Greeley lectured in Ware last Spring, and afterward was the guest of Mr. Stephens. Conversation turned on public measures and men, when Mr. Greeley said that Grant was surrounded by a set of incompetent and dishonest men. Mr. Stephens objected, instancing George S. Boutwell as a thoroughly honest man. 'But,' said Greeley, 'Boutwell made a great error in not selling gold when it was high and buying up our bonds when they were low.' Mr. Stephens objected that Mr. Boutwell had no legal authority to do so. 'But,' said Greeley, 'he ought to have done it, and let Congress afterward confirm his action.' Can anything better show Greeley's unfitness for the office of President, or his utter ignorance of practical financiering."

BEAVER FALLS.

The Brazen Conspiracy Exposed.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC GAME SPOILED.

Refutation of the Copperhead Charges.

THE AFFIDAVITS DENYING THE REPEATER STORY.

The Whole Case Clearly Stated.

[Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BEAVER FALLS, PA., Oct. 7, 1872.

To the Editors of the Gazette:

That bare faced slander concocted by the Democrats and the evening paper in your city, which devotes its attention to the publication of sensational balls, has been effectually exploded in this community, and they will have to try again. To-day the Beaver *Press* publishes an extra, in which the whole story is given. The facts of the case are that three men did appear here, purporting to be teachers, proposing to start an academy. Two of them were registered for Greeley and Buckalew and the third as a Grant man. But they were closely watched by Republicans and finally finding themselves in close quarters, skipped back to Philadelphia from whence they came. Then the Democrats raised the cry of repeaters. It was only part of their game,—in which their colleagues figured—to interfere with the election. By raising the cry of fraud, and under this specious cry to obstruct the legal election. The *Press* explains the whole scheme, and further, makes explicit denials of the allegations. First, as to the allegation that Republicans desired the appointment of a new Inspector. That this is false is attested by the official court records, wherein is filed the petitions of citizens for the appointment of Inspectors, and the Clerk of the Court swears no other application than that was made. Second, the reported conversation between an Alderman of Pittsburgh and Postmaster Dawson is thus specifically denied:

BEAVER COUNTY, } ss:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }

Personally appeared before me a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, J. L. B. Dawson, of the borough of Beaver Falls, and postmaster of said borough, who being duly sworn deposes and says, that he has read a statement published in the Pittsburgh *Leader* of Saturday and Sunday last, headed "*Repeaters*" in the latter (Sunday) edition of which an affidavit signed by one Revel Taylor is appended, and that the statement alluded to as well as the said affidavit ARE FALSE AND UNTRUE IN EVERY PARTICULAR as far as the alleged conversation therein detailed is concerned. Deponent further says that NO SUCH CONVERSATION OCCURRED BETWEEN HIMSELF AND ALDERMAN STRAIN OR ANY OTHER PARTY OR PARTIES WHATEVER; and furthermore THAT THE STATEMENT ALLEGING THAT SAID DEPONENT WITH H. C. FAIRMAN, TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, RECOMMENDED OR ASKED FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF D. ROACH ALIAS JAMES M. ALLEN AS "COUNTER" OR CLERK OR ELECTION OFFICER OF ANY DESCRIPTION OR KIND, IS ALSO FALSE AND UNTRUE.

J. L. B. DAWSON.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 7th day of October, 1872. D. L. IRWIN, J. P.

This affidavit is also supported by one from Mr. H. C. Patterson, who also swears that he never asked for the appointment of another inspector.

So the falsehoods are clearly exploded. It won't do. These pure (?) Democratic gentlemen who had hoped thus to defeat Mr. Rutan will have to try some other game. The people here are indignant, and the only effect of the slanders will be to largely increase Mr. Rutan's vote.

L.

A DESERTED VESSEL.

A Ship Tenanted Only by Mouldering Skeletons.

STARVATION ON THE OCEAN—LAST DESPAIRING PRAYERS FOR HELP.

A passenger just arrived in New York on the schooner Lancaster from Cape Breton, tells a grim and horrible story of the scenes on the dismantled English brig Glenalvon, which was encountered Sept. 19. On boarding it, a dismal sight presented itself. Beneath a heap of matting rigging a skeleton was discovered. The skull and ribs had been crushed almost level with the deck. Shreds of canvas trowsers and a guernsey frock were found among and near the bones. Further search revealed five other skeletons. A slight covering of crisped flesh remained on four, showing that those had died more recently than the other two. Not a particle of food was found on board, so that death was no doubt caused by starvation. In the forecastle, which was almost filled with water, a most unearthly stench was discovered, and only two men could be found to enter and remain long enough inside to report on what they had seen there. There were two corpses on the floor, and one stretched across a bunk. Entering the cabin, a fatal odor was discovered, but not quite enough to forbid a thorough investigation. Towards the end of the steps leading down to the cabin a fetid pool of water was seen, and the men had to wade through it in order to reach every portion of the cabin. Between the stationary table and a couch, the head of a corpse protruded from a berth in the wall, and when brought on deck it was found to be in a state of decay. A buttoned jacket of pea-jacket material, blue pantaloons, a flannel shirt marked "T. F.," and one boot, covered the corpse. The chronometer in the cabin pointed to 4 o'clock, and on the stationary table was an open Bible turned downward. A revolver with two chambers loaded, and a bottle containing a piece of paper, upon which was written a request for this to some helper. Merciful God, don't let us perish." The words were detached, and a hiatus occurred between every two or three of them, which showed that the writer must have been either in the lowest stage of debility, or driven to madness by hunger. In the captain's stateroom his corpse was found lying bent on the floor, where he had fallen from weakness, while struggling with a faint hope to save himself and men. On his bed a letter apparently to his intended wife, was found dated Martinique, May 30, 1872, commencing "Dear Sir," and ending "R. C. Hart." The skeletons were wrapped in canvas, the funeral service was read, and they were consigned to the sea.

ART IN JAPAN.

The Taste and Skill of a People Isolated from the World.

A recent writer on the Japanese says: "What has really astounded me more, perhaps, than anything else, is art. The little hands and arms of the Japanese seem to fit them for nice execution; but they would not make the pretty screens or pictures, or inlay copper, or lacquer as they do, if taste did not accompany them. I have just seen a big boy, only thirteen years old, who is painting for foreigners Japanese costumes, and his execution is wonderful. The paper hangings of Japan are unrivaled. I have seen nothing in the world that I remember which equals the famous fan room of Hamadeen, in Yeddo. They doubtless got all our ideas of beautifying paper from Japan. The bronze work of this people is wonderful as well as their lacquer. They put layers of work into a damio's room. When we of English descent were barbarians in art, these people were all they are now. We see bells and bronzes, and inlaid work hundreds of years old. The iron and steel work of Japan, too, is far in advance of "civilized" nations. The famous Damascus steel, the renowned Toledo blade, does not surpass, if equal, the steel blade of the Japanese officers. It may not bend as Damascus blade, but it has a strength and tenacity beyond it. The old armor of the old Japanese knights is wonderful work for the age and time. Their work in silk and satin is wonderful, and also in crape. These people, too, do not use only the old spinning wheel and the reel of our grandmothers, who have no Lyons or Absuson looms, turn out real works of art in embossed silks and satins. I tell the story of Japan and government here, if they will only send out their artists to study and copy Lyons fashions, or to imbue themselves with European tastes, their silks, and satins, and crapes will command the market of the world. What they most want to please us now is knowledge of our caprices, and fashions and tastes. From their long non-intercourse with the world they have not advanced in all that, and it is hard to persuade them to do aught save what their great great grandfathers and mothers were brought up to do. The (foreign) Curio street of Yokohama is a gallery of art. I could spend days there if I had time to study them up. A people who have their capacities can be taught to do anything, and the marvel is, when they learned it, or who taught them. Is not art inborn?"

A High Old Marriage in Nevada.

[From the Eureka Sentinel, Sept. 22.]

A wedding in high (Eureka) life is to take place in a few days. The circumstances attending it render it worthy of a notice in a well regulated family paper. The gentleman is forty-one years of age, a fair blonde, and a man of good figure, who has been twice before married—once in Oregon, once in Yucatan. His Oregon wife thinks he died while a member of Walker's expedition, and the wife he obtained in Yucatan supposes he was killed in the Inyo earthquake. They are both out of their weeds, and "may be happy yet." In the various enterprises in which he has been interested he has not accumulated a large amount of this world's goods, but he brings to the task before him a world of good intentions. The bride is twenty-eight; has had three husbands, from two of whom she has been divorced, and the other one is a cold corpse. She brings to her husband some good looks—intentions not explained—a few articles of household furniture, many "feet" of undeveloped mining ground, an account of some magnitude at a dry goods store, and a very positive promise to reform. The ceremony will be performed at the church, and all friends of both parties will have cards delivered by Wells, Fargo & Co. From present appearances all will go as merrily as a marriage bell.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BROWNSVILLE.

Republican Meeting—Torchlight Procession—Hon. W. T. Forten Speaks to the People—Dr. W. G. Hubbs Severely Injured.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEETING AND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

The colored citizens held an enthusiastic meeting, Thursday evening, in Bridgeport, which was largely attended. Hon. W. D. Forten, Elector-at-Large, addressed the meeting in a speech of nearly two hour's length. It was a very able effort, and made a good impression on all who heard it. He dwelt at considerable length upon the fact that we are a progressive people. He dealt fearful blows on the ranks of the Liberal Democrats. His remarks elicited hearty applause.

DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENT.

During the progress of the meeting a little "Democratic argument" was used, viz.: the throwing of stones. One of our prominent citizens, Dr. Hubbs, was severely injured by being struck with a stone that some dastardly, cowardly villain threw in the crowd. This knock-down argument don't make any votes for the opposition in Bridgeport. Old Fayette county will make a good record next Tuesday by reducing the former Democratic majorities.

BECOMING DESPERATE.

The Libero-Democrats are becoming desperate. The events of the last ten days have played havoc with their *nice* calculations. Their hard work during the campaign has all gone for naught.

GRANT, WILSON AND HARTRANFT.

The meeting wound up with cheers for Grant, Wilson, Hartranft and the entire Republican ticket.

R.

Fire—The Last Gem of the Gubernatorial Campaign—Hon. George V. Lawrence Addresses the People.

BROWNSVILLE, October 5, 1875.

About half past six o'clock, Friday evening, the foundry attached to Herberston & Co.'s machine shops was discovered to be on fire. By this timely discovery, and a few buckets of water, a frightful conflagration was prevented. Where now are your fire engines?

Hon. George V. Lawrence, of Washington county, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens Friday evening, in front of Herbeston & Co.'s shops. The meeting was largely attended by men of all political parties. George is a pleasant speaker, and he has such an easy way of dealing death to his political enemies, that they take the bitter dose almost without realizing it.

This is the last gem of the Gubernatorial campaign, and one that will echo and re-echo until the last vote is polled next Tuesday—and victory crowns the great Republican party.

R.

A REQUEST COMPLIED WITH.

Prominent Names in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention in 1866.

[To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:]

The request was made, in a recent number of the *Post*, that some one should furnish it with a list of the names of those who were prominent in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention of 1866. While I cannot remember all who were here on that occasion, I do remember as among the most prominent, Gen. B. F. Butler, Gen. Franz Sigel and Gen. Neal S. Dow. Of these, the two former are now on the same side, and in favor of the same measure they advocated at that time. The last mentioned individual, however, has dropped out of sight, and mingles with the late rebel element. Had he gone over to them ten years ago, it would have been much better both for the Government and the good of the army in the field.

The writer was so unfortunate as to be a prisoner of war for some time, along with others in like condition, made so by Banks' incompetency as shown in his Red River expedition. I know, therefore, how to appreciate the "*Repeaters*" in Banks. They called him their quartermaster, and said that whenever they wanted anything in the shape of supplies, that all they had to do was to make a raid on Banks, and they would come to have plenty. They were much opposed to having him relieved from command of the Department of the Gulf, for he served them better in that capacity than he would in the field. He had been in their service, and it is very appropriate for him to serve with them now.

A PRIVATE SOLDIER WHO KNOWS.

Pittsburgh, October 3, 1872.

GENERAL POLITICS.

THE latest reports from Georgia give Smith, Democrat, 50,000 majority.

OFFICIAL reports of ninety-nine counties in Georgia show a majority for Smith, Democrat, of 49,013. Thus far one hundred and twenty-nine Democrats and six Republicans are reported elected as Representatives.

BRAINARD JOHNSTON, an ex-Rebel General, says he is failure to elect Greeley he will be sufficient cause for the South to engage in another war. General Johnston is a reconciliatory gentleman who is engaged in the line of developing resources.

The Arkansas State ticket recently put in the field by the Liberal Republicans is the all absorbing theme. There are rumors that Mr. Brooks, Reform candidate, intends to withdraw from the contest, and leave the field to the Liberal and Grant tickets.

THE Springfield *Republican* publishes an old sermon by Mr. Greeley, and recommends it as "most interesting and satisfactory reading." It would no doubt be very much shocked if some persons urged his religious opinions as a reason for voting against him.

SENATOR MORTON, Congressman Coburn, Hon. A. G. Porter, and others made speeches at a Republican meeting in Indianapolis yesterday. The campaign in Indiana has been hotly contested throughout by both parties, but the Republican cause is in the ascendant.

THE Republicans of the First, Second, and Third Districts of Missouri held Congressional Conventions yesterday. In the First District Lieutenant Governor E. O. Stanard was nominated; in the Second, Colonel M. A. Brison, and in the Third, Major Bowen.

THE New York Liberal Republican County Judiciary Committee met on Saturday evening. A committee of conference was selected to confer with the Tammany party and other organizations to secure a fusion ticket, and report at a meeting to-morrow night. In order to nominating the best men on the Judiciary ticket.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL spoke in St. Louis on Saturday night to a very large audience, complayed chiefly of the most violent partisanship of men of the city without regard to politics. His speech was a clear and concise statement of the financial condition of the country, and was well received.

IT is reported that William Butler Duncan refuses to run for the Mayoralty of New York, and that Abraham E. Lawrence will probably be nominated in his place. The appointment on nominations held a session yesterday, and will meet the Liberal Committee to-day, when the combined nominations for the various city offices will be arranged.

GENERAL J. H. GEISER, appointed to issue a call for the Straight-out Democratic Convention in Ohio, has issued a manifesto to the Democrats, stating that a test is to be made to-day at Cincinnati, as to the strength in Ohio of the vote on the Secretary of State. The Straight-out Democrats should think twice before voting for Aquilla Wiley, as in voting for him they indirectly support their enemy, Horace Greeley.

THE Republican demonstration in Evansville, Ind., on Saturday, to hear the speech of Senator Wilson, was the greatest ever held in the First Congressional District. The crowd at the park was estimated to reach from five to six thousand —some say more. Delegations from adjoining counties were present. Mr. Wilson spoke about two hours. Hon. Jas. Lynch, colored, Secretary of State of Mississippi, spoke at the wigwam to the largest audience of the campaign.

THE New York Committee of Seventy last night resolved not to sanction the nomination to judicial office of any man who had any connection or manifested sympathy with the corrupt ring which the people are still determined to destroy. They also issued an address to the citizens calling attention to the importance of the approaching municipal election and the necessity of voting without regard to party questions involved in the Presidential election, which takes place on the same day.

THE Kentucky State Central Committee of the O'Conor Democrats have selected the following electoral ticket: for the State at large, Hon. John T. Bunch, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Hon. Oscar Turner; First District, R. T. Johnston, Jr.; Second District, M. D. Hay; Third District, Lewis C. Garrigues; Fourth District, A. Burnam; Fifth District, General George W. Chambers; Sixth District, O. D. McManama; Seventh District, Colonel Benjamin Selby; Eighth District, A. S. Warner; Ninth District, James Pile; Tenth District, R. K. Smith. Turner, Burton and McManama are State Senators.

Girls of the Period.

A French lady writes thus of the girls of the period: "I was at a reunion the other evening, where I saw a little American girl, not more than sixteen years old, who had just arrived in Paris. She had come all the way from San Francisco, accompanied only by a brother two years younger than herself, and seemed quite incapable of understanding the astonishment of the ladies who questioned her regarding her journey.

"'What! you traveled six thousand miles alone with your little brother?'

"'Yes, madam.'

"'And you were not afraid?'

"'Afraid! what?'

"'And there was that in her manner that showed that she was already quite capable of taking care of herself.

"'Where is the Parisienne who would venture to go from Paris St. Cloud alone?'

"English women have the same temperament and the same education as the American. It is not rare to see English girls who have been alone to the Indies and back. I once met in England a young girl, of 17, when I asked her what she went to find a husband, and did not succeed.

"These young girls are much better armed against danger from libertines than are ours. While still quite young, they are taught to protect themselves. British manners allow young girls to have encounter to a thousand little insinuating ways to win a husband; but they know full well that to attain their ends they must make themselves respected, which they find it easy to do by confining their innocent *roueries* within the limits prescribed by true feminine modesty.

"But, once married, goodby to stolen glances, to gentle but expressive pressures of the hand, and all the rest. All their arrows are immediately quivered, never again to be withdrawn; the flirt of yesterday is to-day a staid matron. Her period of romance is passed. She immures herself within her own interior as in a fortress, just at the time when French women begin to strive to reform. The ceremony will be performed at the church, and all friends of both parties will have cards delivered by Wells, Fargo & Co. From present appearances all will go as merrily as a marriage bell.

CONNECTICUT.

Town Elections—Large Republican Majorities.

HARTFORD, October 7.—At the town elections in this city to-day a light vote was polled, only 4,706 of 7,643 voters registered having voted. The Republican town clerk, Gordon Robins, is elected by 231 majority over Levi Woodhouse, Democrat, who has held the office for several years. The Republicans have a majority in the Board of Selectmen

In forty-two towns heard from the Republicans have gained three offices in four towns that were Democratic last year, and the Democrats have gained in six towns which were Republican last year.

NEW HAVEN, October 7.—At the city election to-day Henry M. Lewis, regular Democratic and citizens' candidate for Mayor, was elected by a plurality of 158 votes over Lieutenant Governor Morris Tyler, regular Republican, and James Gallagher, Independent Democratic candidate. The candidates for the other offices on the citizens' ticket, headed by Lewis, were elected over the regular nominees of both parties. The Republicans elect two-thirds of the Common Council, carrying five out of seven wards. They also elect the Town Clerk.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Turf.

NEW YORK, October 7.—At the Fleetwood races, the purse of $2,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:31 was won by the stallion Joe Brown, in 2:30, 2:32 and 2:33½. Gazelle was among the entries for this race, but was withdrawn.

Purse of $3,000, with $2,500 added to the horse beating 2:21; American Girl, 1, 1, 1; Rosalind, 2, 2, 2; George Palmer, 3, 3, 3; time 2:26, 2:26 and 2:27½.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

CINCINNATI.

Riot Between Greeleyites and Negroes.

The Colored People Warned of Intended Violence.

Children Beaten by Liberal Processionists.

From Fifty to Seventy-five Shots Fired.

The Whole Police Force Called Out.

CINCINNATI, October 7.—A riot occured tonight about ten o'clock on the corner of Fifth street and Broadway, between the Fourth ward Greeley torchlight procession, and colored people, in which from fifty to seventy-five shots were fired. Several persons were wounded, but none, so far as heard of were killed. The accounts of the affair by eye witnesses are very conflicting. It is almost impossible to obtain reliable particulars. The Greeley club was from a ward in which the population is largely Irish, and the locality of the riot was one thickly settled by colored people. During the day the colored people say word was sent them that they would be attacked this evening. This news came also to the police, and the officers of the district feared a riot. The colored men laid in a stock of ammunition. The colored women of Allen Chapel, which is at the corner of Sixth street and Broadway, were holding a sort of fair for the benefit of the church. They had a colored brass band playing for them on the street in front of the church. This drew a large crowd of people. A speech was called for, and a colored man made them a political speech on the street. While he was speaking the procession of Greeley men, marching west on Fifth street toward Broadway, came into the latter street, and turned to go over toward Fourth. This was one square distant from where the speaking was at the colored church, on Sixth and Broadway. The procession turned down Broadway, marching away from the crowd at the church, and at this time the firing commenced.

No two stories quite agree. One account is that a lot of colored children rushed down to the corner to see it go by and hurrahed for Grant and that the torchlight bearers in the procession beat them and drove them away and attempted to drive a gigantic colored man away by beating him, and that he drew a pistol and fired at them. Others who were not near by, but who saw the beginning, say that four shots were fired first by the procession, and that the colored men fired back.

The preponderance of the testimony is that the firing was commenced by one very large colored man, who was standing at the corner of Fifth street and Broadway, on the sidewalk. The confusion then became fearful. The members of the procession first started to run, and then rallied. The colored men, such as had pistols, seemed to be using them and retreating north on Broadway. The unarmed colored men ran to their armory on New street, north of Sixth street and east of Broadway, and got about thirty muskets and rushed out to reinforce their friends. They succeeded in driving back and dispersing the members of the procession. They then rushed to their armory, where about one hundred and fifty or two hundred of them are under arms. They have all approaches to the armory guarded. One of their leaders inside made them a speech, in which he said: "This attack to-night was organized to intimidate you from voting to-morrow. Now, I want to say to you, let every man of you go to the polls and vote if at the cost of your lives." This speech was received with deafening shouts.

When the riot was in progress the riot alarm was turned on the fire bells, and the whole police force was called to the scene. The Mayor, Chief of Police, and the whole force were soon on the spot. The police formed across the street in platoons and drove the mad crowd from the vicinity of the strife. They then made such disposition of the forces as prevented a renewal of the conflict up to the present writing (midnight). Great crowds of men are now congregated on Main street, near Sixth, just outside the lines of the police, but three squares from the armory, where the colored men are under arms, the greatest excitement prevails. Serious fears are entertained in the locality of a renewal of the conflict. The danger will not be past for several days.

The general belief of witnesses is that after the riot began both sides participated to their utmost in the firing, but there are no reliable accounts of colored men being shot. Witnesses say several colored men were knocked down in the streets. The seriously wounded are James Smith, wounded in the fleshy part of the thigh, and Thomas Warlington, also in the thigh. Smith was in the procession and Warnington was standing on the side walk, where the firing commenced. One man was shot through the toe, another grazed across the thigh, another through the arm, another in the left thumb, while several had their clothing cut by bullets.

October 8.—1:30 A. M.—At this hour quiet appears to have been completely restored. The crowds have dispersed from the streets, and the colored men have left their armory and gone to their homes. The streets in the vicinity of the riot are entirely deserted, with the exception of a few police, who are visible. A large force of police is understood to be in the vicinity, ready for any emergency, but matters look now as if no further trouble would occur to-night.

THE CAPITAL.

Balances in the Treasury—Reports of Departments Comp'eted—Object of the Recent Financial Programme—Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, October 7, 1872.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Over Michigan and the southern lakes, northerly to westerly winds, increasing pressure, cooler and clearing weather, extending by Tuesday to the entire Ohio valley, and over the middle States; for New England, southerly to westerly winds, threatening weather and rain to-night, clearing on Tuesday; from Tennessee southward to the gulf and south Atlantic coasts, continued cloudiness to-night, and northerly to westerly winds and occasional rain on the coasts. There are some indications of a storm in the eastern gulf; for the Mississippi valley, and eastward to Ohio and northern Georgia, clear, clearing and cooler weather, with prevailing northerly winds generally, veering to southerly, on Tuesday.

BALANCES IN THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury Department at the close of business to-day, the first exhibit since the public debt statement on the 1st inst., are as follows: Coin, $78,435,223; coin certificates, $24,959,000; currency, $6,259,972; special deposit

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 99½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 53f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112½@112¾.

VOTE EARLY. Do not risk your chances in the excitement and crowds at the latter portion of the day.

REMEMBER, the hopes of the Greeleyites turn on electing Buckalew to-day. Hartranft elected, and Grant is elected without further struggle.

TAKE YOUR tax receipts and naturalization papers to the polls. They will be demanded by evil disposed persons, in many cases, on purpose to delay voting.

WE ask every Republican to vote to-day. Vote for the entire ticket. Defeat the Buckalewites, and you finish the political excitement of the year. Give to-day to your country.

ONLY seven hundred and twenty minutes in which voting can be done to-day. In districts polling this number of votes, *one per minute* must be cast in order to get the full vote cast. The Democrats will endeavor to hinder and obstruct voting.

INSPECTORS of Election on the Republican side, will need to be alert and firm to-day. The list of questions, prepared by Moore, will be impudently asked by the Democratic inspector, unless he is promptly repressed. Be on the alert and be firm.

LOOK OUT for bogus tickets to-day. We have seen several that are well calculated to mislead. One has, instead of Glenni W. Scofield, the name GLENNI W. TODD. There is so such person on the Republican ticket, and all such votes cast will be lost.

REMEMBER that late hours at the polls will prove dangerous to-day. If the weather is clear, as it promises to be, the vote polled will be immense. This vote will be largely cast at the close of the day. Go early, and attend to your duty, and you will be safe from annoyance, and not be disturbed by a surging crowd.

DO NOT believe a word of the denials or charges the *Post* may circulate to-day. It, with its party, is playing a most desperate game, and the worst spasms of its desperation will appear this morning. Like the demoniac in the scripture, it will "throw itself into the fire," but no attention need be paid to its performances.

WE RESPECTFULLY ask our better class of citizens—men of business and of social influence, who do not usually attend the polls, except to vote, to work to-day, there. You can influence many, whom others might not be able to reach. You know that the election of Greeley would endanger your financial prosperity. If Buckalew is elected it will immensely strengthen the chances of Greeley's election. We hope therefore, that those most deeply interested in the pending struggle, our business men, will not be apathetic to-day.

WE HOPE Republicans in this county will see to it, that the interests of our local candidates shall be well protected, and elected, as they should be. It is well known that all our county officials can be elected, if they receive united Republican support. If they are not elected, it will afford clear evidence that some Republicans have cut the ticket. Our candidates for the Legislature, should be sustained in the most thorough manner. John H. Hare, candidate for Sheriff, has done too much for the well being of the city to be slighted now. The office of Recorder will also be hotly contested. Mr. Richardson is a thoroughly worthy young man, and will do all that is necessary to secure his election, and to honorably fill the office afterwards. The young men should see to it that he succeeds. Vote the ticket unbroken, and you will not regret it, as all our candidates can be easily elected.

MOORE AS A QUESTIONER.

The chairman of the Democratic County Committee, whose reputation is not as saintly as that of a retired minister of the Gospel should be, is out with a long list of impudent questions, to be used indiscriminately toward Republicans. The questions are as illegal as they are impudent. Fortunately, the list was published sufficiently early for preparations to be made for thwarting the dishonest purpose of the Democratic leaders. If more than a certain number of them is asked, the party asking them will undoubtedly be arrested by the United States officials and brought to speedy punishment. It is the determination of the officials that no citizen shall be unduly hindered or obstructed in exercising his duties at the polls. If contumacious Democrats, under the direction of Mr. Moore, attempt to prevent Republicans from voting, they must pay the penalty.

The spirit that prompts the list of questions referred to, is the meanest and most contemptible that ever found a place in our politics. We do not object to a fair criticism of the ballot. But when a series of questions are originated that can have no purpose other than to annoy and obstruct, the duty of good citizenship requires that this should be broken up. No man has a right to engage in such business as has been developed by Mr. Moore. We do not counsel roughness and rioting. If the United States Marshals are there, answer a few of the questions, and the result will be the arrest of the questioner. If he is not there, pay no attention to Moore's lackies, but if your vote is challenged, demand of the election officers such questions as are legally proper to answer them, and deposit your vote.

There is another matter in this connection worthy the serious attention of our best citizens. It is proposed to particularly annoy colored voters. We hope they will be protected by our citizens,—and that for every one of them challenged, a Democratic voter may be also challenged. The proposition to annoy and obstruct should be met in a firm and proper manner. There is also need of having our voters early at the polls, and to see that our entire vote is cast early in the day. Beyond all this, the most earnest efforts should be put forth that a full vote shall be polled, and that Democrats, desiring to vote with us, may be suitably protected. There are many of these, and it is our duty to see that they are not mistreated or abused.

Voters of Allegheny county! The tactics of the Democracy are those of a desperate band of robbers. Brow-beating and abuse, fraud and perjury, lying and cheating, are to be freely resorted to, to carry out their purposes. And all this is to be brought into the old Republican stronghold of Allegheny county. You must meet it. Defeated in open discussion, driven from every honorable position, they are determined to *cheat* us out of our rights. At the head of this despicable business is an ex-minister of the Gospel. They can do nothing if the Republicans of our county will be early at the polls and firm in doing their duty. There can be no doubt of this. We ask you, then, to be promptly on hand, vote early, work hard, beat the enemy, and you will close the day satisfied with yourself, and with all the world.

SEND THE RETURNS.

We hope our friends in the different wards in the city, and in the surrounding towns, will send us the returns at the earliest practicable moment on election night. In the various towns in the Western part of the State, we will be glad to receive returns, briefly but plainly stated, by telegraph.

DR. SCHOEPPE AGAIN.

Doctor Paul Schoeppe, whose late escape from the gallows at Carlisle is a matter of notoriety, makes his appearance in a new role that will not be particularly satisfactory to many of his sympathizing friends. Miss Steinnecke, the old lady of three score and ten, for whose murder Schoeppe was arrested, left an estate valued at some fifty thousand dollars. To this property Schoeppe set up a claim as her legatee. Three months before her death she made a will leaving all her estate to certain benevolent institutions in the city of Baltimore. A few days after her death this will was admitted to probate in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City. Schoeppe soon after appeared with a will of a later date, in which large bequests were made to himself. Pending the consideration of the validity of this last instrument he was arrested on the charge of having poisoned Miss Steinnecke. After the lapse of three years he comes back to establish his claim to her estate. But the will he presented, in the interval was shown to be fraudulent, and therefore upon Schoeppe sets up a new claim to the estate on the ground that *Miss Steinnecke was his wife!* The marriage of that lady, under the laws of Maryland, revokes all wills made prior to her marriage. The bequests to the benevolent institutions will of course fall if the marriage is proved, and the shrewd German doctor will come into the estate as heir-at-law. It is a little singular that when Miss Steinnecke was ill he paid her but a few visits, but a husband would have remained at her bedside. When she died he never intimated that he had lost his wife, nor did he mourn for her as such. In all the subsequent legal proceedings his counsel called the deceased "Miss Steinnecke," and in the affidavits which he himself executed she is never referred to as his wife. He is on record in the Courts of this State and Maryland to proceedings in which Miss Steinnecke is repeatedly declared to have been an unmarried woman. The claim he now sets up is a doubtful one at best, and demonstrates Doctor Sch ppe a very sharp practitioner in law as he was believed by many to be in medicine. The marriage is said to be based on a written contract drawn up between himself and Miss Steinnecke, and subsequent cohabitation, which constitute a legal marriage in Pennsylvania.

MR. MOORE is out with a response to Mr. Swoope, full of impudence and self-conceit, in which he declares that his questions were adjudged legal by lawyers, the latchet of whose shoes Swoope is not worthy to unloose. This latter allusion is of a Scriptural nature, and shows that Mr. Moore has not entirely forgotten his early profession. He also suggests that the United States have some one there to cross-examine the persons challenged. This would be beautiful indeed! It would exactly realize the wishes of Mr. Moore in securing delay, and thus obstructing the polls. The fight is a very free, and a very plain one. The right to vote belongs to every American citizen. Where doubts exist, the law provides how the officers shall proceed. This Mr. Moore seeks to sweep aside, and in its place, substitutes a long list of impertinent and vexatious questions. If this is not obstructing the ballot, it is hard to know what would be. Mr. Swoope proposes to deal with this case just as it ought to be dealt with. If systematic obstructions are put in the way of the people, he proposes to arrest the party doing it, and holding him for trial. The Courts will then test the whole matter.

PERE HYACINTHE has written a second letter concerning his marriage. It is addressed to Pio Nono, "Bishop of Rome and Primate of the Universal Church." It is respectful in form but audacious in spirit, and repeats, in a succinct form, the sentiments of his first letter to a Parisian journal. He tells the Pontiff that his marriage "only seems to be a violation of the vows of the priest," and that the "voice of God, long and humbly listened to by my conscience, commands me" to take a wife. Anathematized for this, he assures the Pope that in spite of fulminations of every sort from the Vatican, "I shall remain that which I am by virtue of a power higher than that of men—Christian by the water and the spirit of my baptism; Catholic by the faith of my fathers; priest by the unction and ineffaceable character of my ordination." As though this was not enough he adds: "I shall await with confidence from the successors of your Holiness, in the indefectible seat of the Primacy, a retraction, or, at least, the explanation of the dogmas which are in their present form contrary to truth and tradition." He closes by asking that he may be excused for the "severe sincerity" with which he has spoken.

THE mass meetings held at Elizabeth, on Saturday afternoon and evening, were the largest and best that have been held in that borough for many years. Hon. T. J. Bigham, and others, addressed the afternoon gathering, and General J. S. Negley, J. Vannote, and Colonel Glenn, the evening meeting. The audiences were not only large, but very attentive. The marching clubs, from McKeesport, and other points along the river, as well as those of Elizabeth, presented a very fine appearance. The town was gaily decorated, and the meetings were the event of the canvass in Elizabeth.

HIGH prices in England, owing to the peculiar condition of the iron and coal trades, affect almost every branch of commerce and industry. The question of coal supply for household uses in London arouses the highest concern. Coal was two dollars and a half dearer per ton in the middle of September, than it was the same time last year, and it may be safely said that, if the ordinary proportionate rise of prices takes place this year, thousands of poor creatures will die of cold and want.

THE United States statutes having become many and cumbersome, a commission has been appointed for their revision. The work has been going on silently for some time. The seventy-six titles under which the revision has been arranged have been issued already. The codification is a very important one, and will greatly facilitate the labor of those who find it necessary to examine these laws.

EX-SECRETARY SEWARD, in a letter dated September 17th, addressed to a friend in San Francisco, announces himself in favor of the re-election of General Grant, and the maintenance of the Republican organization.

THE VAGARIES OF GREELEY.

It is not, perhaps, a matter of very much moment what Mr. Greeley thinks about secession, and a month hence it is not probable that it will be of the smallest interest to anybody but himself. As a curious literary question, however, it has its interest, and the New York *Independent* has been at the trouble to give the evidence on the point in five versions, collected from Mr. Greeley's own statements of opinion. The first version is what he said at the beginning of the rebellion, thus:

"Whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in." "We do not see how one party can have a right to do what another party has a right to prevent. We must ever resist the asserted right of a State to remain in the Union and defy the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter." "If the slave states, the cotton states, or the gulf states, only, chose to form an independent nation, they have a clear moral right to do so." "But I still insist [in 1862] that, if it had been proved that the people of the slave states, or even of the cotton states alone, had really desired to dissolve the Union, and had peacefully, deliberately and authoratively expressed that wish, we should have assented to it. At all events, I should."

This was his position from November, 1860, to the 19th of September, 1872. Then he reviewed it in a speech at Pittsburgh, and restated it as the true doctrine after fourteen years of consideration. He said at Pittsburgh on the 19th of September:

"This, they said, was the only alternative—bloodshed and devastation over the whole country, or you shall surrender the principles on which you have just carried the election. I was one of those who said no, there is no such alternative. I deny that the southern people, the great majority of them, are against the Union. I demand that there shall be a fair, open, free discussion before that southern people, and an honest, unterrified, unconstrained vote; and, if they approve, if the people of the South say they want disunion, *I will consent to it.* I know they will not."

Then Mr. Greeley took one day longer to think the question over, incited thereto by certain strictures in the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati papers. Those journals declared that Mr. Greeley meant that he would consent now to disunion, because he followed up the declaration, which we have just quoted, of what he thought in 1861, by saying, "and now to-day, if the nation were to be imperilled, and there were just two modes of saving it, to trust the chances of civil war, or the chances of a free vote of the Southern people, I would very greatly prefer to take the latter chance rather than the former." Did he not mean this that, if now the question should arise again, and the Southern people should decide to go out of the Union, he would say as he did in 1861, "I will consent to it?" That was what the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati papers said he meant; and we come to his next explanation of what he thinks about secession, in his speech at Cincinnati on September 20:

"Those remarks (namely, those made at Pittsburgh) which I made last evening have been misrepresented; have been, I think, perverted into an expression of a present belief, a present conviction that any State has a right to dissolve this Union at its good pleasure. Fellow citizens, I utterly repudiate and condemn that sentiment. I do not believe that one State, ten States, or that even a majority of all the States, has a moral, legal or constitutional right to dissolve our Union."

Twenty-four hours of reflection had thus corrected the mistake of twelve years standing. We are permitted to think so till Mr. Greeley reaches Dayton, when he thus reconsiders on the 24th of September:

"You (namely, the southern disunionists) claim to be the South. I deny that the great mass of the people living in the Southern States desire to break up this great, glorious Union. Now, I ask you to let us come before this people, discuss the question, tell them what the Union is, why it is, and what it does for them, as well as for us, and let them decide by their votes, when there has been no bloodshed, whether they will stay with us or go away, and I will respect their decision."

He had tried both sides of the question, and this then, on the whole, was the one he liked best. He held to it just two days, till he reached Sunbury on the 26th. He made a speech there which the *Independent* says his special organ in New York thought it best not to publish. But he said:

"At Pittsburgh, a week ago, I explained this matter; but my words were perverted by my adversaries, who made me say that I was in favor of taking a vote to see whether the Southern States would go out of the Union or not. I never had any such thought. They wanted to bully us into giving up the territories to slavery. I proposed another course: 'Let there be a fair, full discussion before the southern people of the advantages and disadvantages of the Union; and that discussion being had, they shall take a solemn vote. If they consent to go out of the Union, I will make no further objections; let them go.' I believed I was doing the most to save the territories from slavery, and the Union from overthrow. That was my plan. Perhaps it was an unwise one. Perhaps it was rash for me to do so. I considered only my country, and was only desirous of saving the Union and the territories from suffering and boundless effusion of human blood. I don't believe that ten or twenty states have a right to break up this Union without the consent of the others."

Here are a variety of opinions on the same subject—one class suited to Jeff. Davis, Toombs and Wade Hampton. That is where he declares the "clear, moral right," of the cotton States to go out of the Union. The other, in which he maintains that "neither ten or twenty States have a right to break up this Union," strikes a responsive chord in the heart of every true Unionist. But the question is, which of these two sets of opinions comes from the true Greeley—the one we are to have for President if the coalition succeeds.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE British Museum had 418,000 visitors during 1871.

A PRIZE stock of cotton at Louisburg, N. C., has 216 bolls on it.

FALL RIVER, Mass., has twelve new mills in course of construction.

THERE are nearly 100 women serving on school committees in the State of Massachusetts.

THE *Stove and Tin Trade Journal* is the name of a new weekly publication published in New York.

THERE was a boat race at Dundee, Scotland, lately between four-oared fishing yawls pulled by girls.

SOME one wickedly says that the reason why very young girls usually take the prizes at fairs for making good bread, is because their mothers make it for them, while the older girls think they can manage alone, and fail miserably.

THE fifth cargo of tea to the United States via the Suez canal, arrived at New York on the 24th instant, seventy-five days from Shanghai, the cargo comprising 3,100 tons, the largest cargo of tea but one ever received at an American port.

THE progress of luxury is strikingly illustrated in a modern sea voyage. A letter written from on board an Atlantic steamship says: "I hear the notes of a piano, the lowing of a cow, the cackle of hens, indeed, all the noises of the barn-yard here in mid ocean."

A SINGULAR law has just been declared by the Japanese Government to the effect that no landholder in the empire shall, under pain of death, sell or mortgage real estate to a foreigner. The reason, probably, is to keep outside barbarians from gaining a foothold on Japanese territory.

THE attempt of California to acclimatize the Cashmere goat promises success, the animal attaining a large size and yielding a finer fleece than in its native India. There are estimated to be 10,000 Cashmeres in the State, and the fleece according to the grade, is worth from 25 cents up to $1.25 per pound.

NEWFOUNDLANDERS are wondering why their island, with its sea mines of fish, its millions of acres of arable land, and its extensive mineral deposits, is not more settled and prosperous. They are calling for American capital and American energy to develop their resources, and they will get them when American s have more than energy and capital enough to give to the development of their own.

THE code of Judge Lynch is still pretty thoroughly enforced in some parts of Kansas. A party of men recently went to a ranche near Caldwell, in that State, which was occupied by four women, who kept it as a place of rendezvous for horse thieves. They found seven men, who were recognized as old offenders. These and the women they took a short distance from the ranche to a piece of timber, and hung them all.

EVER since the occupation of Rome by the troops of Victor Emanuel, and the disrespectful treatment which the Pope and religious charge met at the hands of the Italians, that good old gentleman has been skulking in the Vatican, and making believe he was a close prisoner. The other day, however, he broke out, and took a walk in the garden of Porta della Zecca. He seems to have been not a little cheered by his adventure and the fresh air of that charming resort, for he now confidently tells us the triumph of the Church will assuredly come, if not in his lifetime, in that of his successor.

AT Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y., Wednesday morning, a farmer's team ran away, throwing the man out of the wagon and killing him. In the afternoon a man named Fox drove the runaway team to the village, for the purpose of securing a coffin for the deceased, and in crossing the Central Railroad track a locomotive collided with the wagon, and Fox and the horses were killed. The locomotive and two or three cars were thrown into a ditch.

THE Chicago Citizens' Committee of Twenty-five have issued a circular, in which, besides making sundry recommendations looking to the better government of the city, they remark that while on principle they are opposed to capital punishment, they believe that for the protection of life in Chicago it is as essential to hang its murderers as it is to tunnel Lake Michigan in order to get pure water, or to deepen the Illinois and Michigan canal in order to purify the city.

PRESIDENT GRANT takes a little lively interest in the World's Fair to be held at Vienna next year, and in the course of a recent conversation said he hoped that specimens of American art and industry would be found at the exhibition in competition with the products of European skill, even if our Government has given no aid to exhibitors, as in other countries. He also declared his intention of asking, in his forthcoming message to Congress, for a sufficient appropriation to send a delegation of American workingmen to Vienna.

DURING the Brighton session of the British Social Science Association, a Mr. Jeremiah Head read, before the Economy and Trade section, a paper on "Retail and Co-operation Suppiy Associations." He adduced statistics to show that consumers paid, under the present system, 20 per cent. more than wholesale prices, and that they would only have to pay 5 per cent. by practicing co-operation. If the same conditions hold good on this side of the Atlantic, and there is no reason why they should not, any half-dozen families, rich or poor, can save 15 per cent. of their household expenses by simply making their purchases together.

HORACE GREELEY.

A Man of Crotchets, Whims, Odd Notions and Isms.

THE ONLY DIFFERENCE IN THE SECESSION PRINCIPLES OF CALHOUN AND GREELEY.

The One Claims the Right to "Go Out," the Other Says "Let Them Go."

[To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

In an article published a few days ago, signed "A Citizen," I proposed to say something concerning Mr. Greeley's secession opinions in connection with his explanatory speech at Cincinnati.

But before doing this, you will allow me a few introductory remarks. It is admitted on all hands that Mr. Greeley is a man of extensive information, an able writer and journalist, and while not an orator, is a good speaker. Now, permit me to state a few plain, common sense principles and truths which I think all will assent to. A man may have *theoretical* knowledge the most comprehensive without the *capacity* of knowing how and when to use it.

A man may be admirably fitted for one sphere of duty and labor, while he is wholly incompetent and unfit to fill another, and this power to *utilize* what we know. This comprehension, quick, intuitive perception of the situation and the duty—call it a genius for Government—constitutes the distinction between the mere politician and statesman—between embecility and power.

Now, another introductory remark: Every man, especially every political man, gains for himself a *character*, which is known and read of all men; it may be good, bad or indifferent, still it is his. Could it ever have been given as *characteristic* of Mr. Lincoln, that he was humorous, fond of a joke, if it had not been true? Could Daniel Webster ever have received the title of the "*Great Expounder*," if he had not deserved it? And now, I ask, could Mr. Greeley, admitting his ability, as I have done long before he was thought of as a candidate for the Presidency, have had pinned to him as *characteristics*, such as *crotchets, whims, odd notions, and isms*—a *man unstable and unreliable*, unless he had been considered so? No, sir, every man, in the long run, finds his level and receives his true character.

Now, let us notice, briefly, the character of the convention that nominated Mr. Greeley. I suppose it contained the average intelligence of such bodies, but it also contained the largest average of trickery, duplicity and fraud, perhaps ever found in a political convention. From members personally known to me, I learn that it was simply shameful, and shameless. One of the prominent actors, indeed the *principal* one, as all admit—*Theodore Tilton*—has admitted as much in a late editorial, in the *Golden Age*. Hear him—he is writing of the action of the mass convention in committing itself to woman's suffrage. He says it was as supreme a victory over fate and foreordination as was achieved by the *entrapment* of Democrats into voting for Horace Greeley. Precisely—that is it—for *entrapment*, whether of *mice or men*, supposes pretense, deception and a bait—and if the secrets of that prison house of intrigue and corruption at Cincinnati could be reached, it would astound all high toned, honorable men—and bring the blush of shame to the faces of those who *entrapped* that convention. But hear this article of Mr. Greeley, again—I cannot say whether he is *free* or not. He says "we would *gladly* have given up Mr. Greeley and *counsels*, for Charles Francis Adams, and woman's suffrage." Oh, personal and political integrity, you are a jewel! "*Pure noble fratrum*," we may say of these men—and I should like to witness the meetings of these brothers about this time, and how Democrats with a particle of self respect, or political principle can be dragged by such men—I cannot comprehend.

I now proceed to notice and examine Mr. Greeley's claims to bravery and statesmanship, in view of his history and public opinions. And first, he has always through the war, and in his history of the conflict down to the night of his Cincinnati speech, taken the ground that we had better let the South go, than take the risk of maintaining the Union by fighting for it; and the only difference between secession as taught by John C. Calhoun and Mr. Greeley, was this—Mr. Calhoun claimed only the right to go out just when they pleased. Mr. Greeley said—well, if the southern people think that they will be better out of the Union than in it, *let them go*. What I ask, is the difference? One is outspoken and manly; the other is mean and pusillanimous. In principle, they are identical. One says we have the right, and will exercise it. The other says, O, very well, if that is your opinion and wish—go, my sisters, go in peace.

After going back on his record as to secession, he leaps at once to a definition and interpretation of the Constitution unknown either North or South. He says, "so far from being a secessionist, I believe that no State, to ten States, no, nor a majority of the States, have a right to dissolve this Union." This Government, he affirms, is not "a mere league, nor a confederacy, but a nation." That is orthodox. But he continues—"Not a Government of *limited* and *defined* powers, but of *unlimited* power and duration." That is putting it *emphatic* surely, but fairly considered, what is the nation itself, and I need not say, all our great Statesmen and Jurists. He makes it a bold despotism out and out. I had supposed that our General, State, and Municipal Governments complemented each other, and uniformly formed the charter of our rights and liberty. But they are all *limited* and *defined*. The Constitution of the United States is, indeed, *supreme* in its sphere, but its *sphere* is limited and defined.

Now look at the suddenness of this change. I know of no conversion since the days of the Apostle Paul, so sudden as that of Mr. Greeley; and I would require testimony as miraculous as that of the Apostle, and a life corresponding, before I could believe it genuine.

Now, Mr. Greeley is either ignorant or demented. Do you think that the country could safely trust him with power by putting him at the head of the Government?

But I am not done with him yet. A single act sometimes gives the clue to a man's character, and his speech often reveals what manner of man he is.

Mr. Greeley said in his speech at Louisville: "My friends, if the Liberal party succeeds, and they are going to succeed, we can reconstruct, harmonize and give peace and prosperity to the South, and the country, in *three months*." Now, sir, let any sane, thoughtful man notice that utterance, and then look the problem squarely in the face which we have before the country. The South is of vast extent as to territory; you have a population demoralized by the war; there is the rebel element unsubdued; you find the agricultural, commercial and financial interests of the country in disorder.

You have some millions of enfranchised negroes to harmonize with our civil and social order and policy. Now, *any man* who thinks that can all be accomplished in ninety days, *no matter who is in power*, must be either a knave or a fool.

It is reported of a celebrated Divine that he once said that the church of which he was a minister would never have peace, until God took him to Heaven, and a certain opponent of his back to Ireland; and I think that the South will not have *permanent* peace until those *leaders* of the rebellion are in their graves, and their souls have gone to their last account.

Now, Mr. Editor, all intelligent, right-minded, humane men of all parties would rejoice to see the South "*reconstructed*," to see prosperity, peace and order reigning there. We may differ as to the mode and time of accomplishing this, but we all wish it, hope for it and should labor for it. In the language of the immortal Burns—

"Then let us pray that come it may.
As come it will for a' that,
When man and man the world o'er
Will *brothers* be and a' that."

J. B. R.

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A NEW SELF-FEEDING Parlor Stove for Bituminous coal. One that will burn our soft coal on the same principle and in the same manner that Anthracite coal is now used in self-feeding stoves.

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The following case of Mr. Kurtz, Postmaster at Athens, Ohio, is one of considerable importance, inasmuch as Mr. K. had undergone various modes of treatment with different persons for the past few years without any material relief. When he came to me he was in a very reduced state and had about given up all hopes of being cured.

He is a well-known gentleman and has numerous relatives in this city, and is the son of Mr. George A. Kurtz, of Allegheny city.

DR. KEYSER: I am glad to be able to report to you, that your medicines are exercising a salutary influence on my system. Their restorative efforts are so manifest that I can now perform considerable manual labor, not only without feeling exhausted as hitherto, but with, I think, positively beneficial results. I am also steadily increasing in flesh, have gained about nine pounds since I commenced treatment with you.

W. W. KURTZ.

Dr. Keyser's consulting office in the rear of his Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

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New Shawls,
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Ladies' Alpaca Suits.

A large stock of the latest novelties in

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Ladies' All-Wool Balmoral, White, Bridoon and Plain Hose.
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Braid, Gimp and Fringes, in novel patterns.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 7, 1872.

There has been but little change in the money matters of this city since Saturday. The banks are now officially notified of the call for statements, which has already been announced in this paper, to the close of business October 3d. There will now be a breathing spell for national institutions, and they should at once come forward and generously increase their loans, so as to make up, if possible, the loss that has been incurred by the business men of the community during the past two weeks, and stop, so far as it is in their power, any further decrease in the trade of the city. The large purchase of bonds for this month ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury gives considerable assurance that the eastern money markets will be very much relieved, and considerable assurance to this city will most likely be received from them affording additional security against the continuation of any great demand that might put the banks here to serious trouble.

Several of our banks disputed our article of yesterday, and said no statement had been ordered. In order to be sure of our position, we telegraphed to the Comptroller of the Currency, and received the following reply:

"WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1872.

"*Editors Gazette, Pittsburgh, Pa.:* A statement has been called for to the close of business on Thursday, the 3d inst.

"JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller."

In local securities and real estate, owing to the tightness in the money market, the transactions continue small.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.
Gold	112¾
Bonds—1881	113¾
" (coupons)	115¾
5-20— 1862	115¾
" 1864	115¾
" 1865	114¼
" 1865 new	114¾
" 1867	114¾
" 1868	108
10-40s	108
" (coupons)	111¾
Currency 6's	
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	93¾
Erie	48¼
Harlem	110
Michigan Southern	87¾
Rock Island	106¾
North Western, Common	71¾
Union Pacific	38¼
Western Union Telegraph	72½
Adams Express	92
American Express	68¼
Pacific Mail	78¾

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	57¾
Reading R.	56½
United Co.'s New Jersey	122¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	34½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	58
Philadelphia & Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	37¾
Pittsburg 5's	74¾
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	93
Central Transportation	46¼

NEW YORK, October 7 1872.

Money was stringent this evening at from 7 gold to ⅞ with the bulk of the business at 1-16 to ⅛. Sterling strong and higher; prime sixty days 108, sight 109¼@109⅝. Gold active and excited, with a sharp decline; opened at 113, declined to 112¾, afterwards rallied to 113¾, and late in the day fell to 112⅝, finally closing at 112¾@112¾. Loans opened from 3 to 7 for carrying, but closed at 1-64 for the use. Clearings $94,000,000. The Government sold $5,000,000 at 112 73-100@113 03-100. Governments were strong and higher in the morning, but declined at the close. The Assistant Treasurer bought $5,000,000 at 112 14-100@112 99-100. State bonds dull and firm. The great feature of Wall street to-day was the sale of $5,000,000 gold and the purchase of $5,000,000 bonds by the Treasury Department. The bonds bought will be paid for in legal tenders, and for the gold sold payment will be received in certificates of deposit of the Central National, Fourth National, Second National and Bank of Commerce. It is said that the money received for the gold will remain on deposit for some time, and be used to assist merchants in discounting merchantable paper. It is semi-officially reported that Secretary Boutwell so construes the law that he can use forty-four millions greenbacks contracted by Secretary McCulloch, for the reason that they have never been cancelled. The stock market opened buoyant and excited at an advance of ¼@1 per cent. which was partially lost by noon. In the afternoon the market gradually gained strength and rallied in price, ranging from ⅜ to 1¾ per cent., the best prices being current at the close. Pacific Mail, C. C. & I. C. and Western Union were the principal movers. Erie was exceptionally weak, declining to 48.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s of '81, coupons, 115¾; 5-20s of '62, 115¼; do '64, 115¼; do '65, 115¾; do new, 114¾; '67, 114¾@114¾; do '68, coupons, 114¼; 10-40s, coupons, 107¾@108; currency 6s, 111¾; new 5 per cents 110¾.

STATE BONDS.—South Carolina, July, 23; do 1869, 23½; Missouri 6s, 92; U. P. L. g., 75½; do inc. 8s, 78.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 72¾; Adams Express, 92; Fargo Express, 80¾; American Merchants Express, 68¾; United States Express, 77; Pacific Mail, 78¾; New York Central, 93¼; Erie, 48¼; Harlem, 110; Michigan Central, 114½; Michigan Southern, 88½; Quicksilver, 43¾; Union Pacific, 38¼; Illinois Central, 128¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 87¼; Northwestern, 71; do preferred 85¾; Rock Island, 106½; St. Paul, 54¼; do preferred 74; Toledo and Wabash, 69; Chicago and Alton, 109; Ohio and Mississippi, 43¾.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY Oct. 7, 1872.

A. Alpeter	Canal Dover	1 cars
C. M. Himes	"	1 "
R. Frater,	Bridgeport	1 "
Jas. Frater,	"	1 "
S. Rowley,	"	1 "
J. Barber,	Bellaire	1 "
G. C. Smith	"	1 "
Griffith & McC.	"	1 "
W. R. Conner,	"	1 "
J. McCreary,	"	1 "
Cockins & Co.,	"	1 "
R. C. Secrist,	"	1 "
J. Scott,	"	1 "
G. N Stutts,	DeGraff	1 "
Greenwald & K.,	Cresline	2 "
S. Ream,	Mansfield	1 "
Snyder	Orville	1 "
S. Marks Bro.	Milford	3 "
Keefer & B.,	Xenia	1 "
Total		24 "

SHEEP.

M. Weintz	Canton	2 "
S. Rollery	Bellaire	1 "
Total		3 "

HOGS.

J. Rothchilds,	East Liberty	1 "
F. Hector,	"	1 "
Orr & Williams,	"	1 "
Total		3 "

CATTLE.

The supply on sale to day footed up about 900 head against something over 1,000 last Monday; of those on sale, 24 cars, or calculating 18 to the car, 482 head, were from the west, while the balance were driven in from the adjoining country. The market was exceedingly hard for owners of common and medium cattle from the opening until the close, though it was no worse than was generally expected; the average quality was very common, the great bulk of the offerings consisting of the lower grades, hence, good butcher cattle, in consequence of a very light supply, sold readily, and were closed out early in the day at full prices, while common and medium opened flat and dragged all the way through and closed with a good many left over unsold. The inclement weather was not without its effect in depressing trade, as it rained almost without cessation all forenoon; butchers, apparently, for some reason or other, were not as anxious for stock as usual, we presume that they have some in their pens left from last week, and drovers were all agreed in reporting the market as having been one of the meanest of the season.

Prime to extra butcher stock sold at 6¼@7—some few fancy 7¼@7½; medium to good, 6@6¾; common to fair 5@5¾. Old cows and rough stags, 3¼@4 cts. Bulls, 2¼@3 cts. Greenwald & Kahn bought 12 head at 2¾@3 cts. The bulk of the sales were within the range of 3¼@5 cts, as the great proportion of the cattle, as already stated, were of the common and medium grades; and it is rather remarkable that good cattle continue scarce, while all leading markets have been, and continue glutted with those verging on the scalawag order.

Flinner & Sheitemantle sold 12 head Butler county stock averaging 1,000 lbs at 4@4¼.

I. Kaufman reports 10 head of mixed Washington county stock at 3 @5 cts.

I. Rothchilds & Haas sold 12 head Butler county stock on commission at 2¼@4 cts, 1 car of Ohio stock at 5 to 6¼.

Jacob Shamberg sold 31 head of fair to good Washington county stock at 3¼@5¾.

Kiefer & Beyer, 18 from Penna and 37 Ohio fair to prime butcher stock at 5@7¾ cts.

Sam Lowinsteine & Co 12 head of Washington county stock at 4¼@5¾.

Dugbe & Lobaugh report 48 head Washington county stock at 4@5¾.

Andy stakely wholesaled 16 head common, 900 lbs steers, from Lawrence county, at 4 cts; also 15 head of Butler county steers at 3¾@4¼.

Aug. Fahein sold 6 steers at 4 to 7 cts; 1 bull at 2½.

Jas Hanlin sold 31 head of mixed Washington county stock at 3¾ to 6 cts.

E. Katz sold 2 cars of mixed stock from Tuscarawas county, Ohio, at 2¾@5¾.

Greenwald & Kahn report 45 from Ohio, mostly prime heifers, sold at 5¾@6; 8 prime steers at 6¾; also 45 common Western Virginia on commission at 3¾@5 cts.

Wm. Moonshine sold 20 head Washington Co. stock at 5¼ to 6c.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 3 cars from Ohio at 6¾ to 7¾ cts. all good, averaging about 1,400 lbs. 17 from Washington Co. at 3 to 4c.

Peter Hartman 50 from Green Co. at 3¼ to 6¼.

Smith & Krause 18 head of Ohio stock at 4 to 6¾.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. 32 head of Penna stock at 4¼ to 6¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock 20 from Washington Co. and 60 from Ohio at 3¼ to 6 cts. some left over.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 160 head mixed Ohio stock from Belmont and Guernsey counties at 3½ to 5; 3 cars left over.

I. Needy sold 2 cars at 5¼ to 6¾.

Orr, Williams & Co. one car from Lawrence Co Penna, and one car from Belmont Co. at 3 to 5 cents.

Sol. Traurman reports 37 steers from Ohio at 5 to 6¾.

Carr & McAllister report having sold 40 head with 50 left over.

R. McCaslin 12 head at 3¼ to 4¼.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was comparatively small footing up about 1,500, but fully equal to the demand which is evident from the fact that there were some left over unsold. The number of lambs was unusually small and mostly common in point of quality, hence the best grades, for which there was some inquiry brought fair prices, though some dealers quoted a shade lower than last week; sales were made at $2@3 per head for common to fair and $3.50@4.50 for prime to extra. Sheep were very dull and the supply although small, was in excess of the demand; sales at $2.50 per head to 4 cts. per lb.

Fllnner & Shettemantle, 85 prime to extra Butler Co. lambs 60 to 65 lbs. at 3¾@4¼ per head.

M. Humes of Beaver Co. 140 lambs at 2¾@3¼; sheep 3¾@5.

Neeley & Fairley report 170 from Armstrong Co; sold lambs at 2¾@4¼, sheep at same range.

James Gallagher sold 48 lambs at 2¾@4¼; 12 sheep 5¼c per lb.

James Shaw of Lawrence Co. reports 140; sheep at 3¾@4 and lambs at 2¾@4.

John F. Neeley sold 200 fair to prime Allegheny Co. sheep at 4¼ to 6 cts.

Keefer & Ackerman report 93 lambs at 2¾@4.45.

John Beeler sold 80 Butler Co. sheep at an average of 83.75 per head; 50 lambs unsold.

Adam Eckert 72 lambs at 2¾@4.

J. W. Stewart reports 130 sheep and lambs at 3¾@4¼ per head.

HOGS.

The retail trade is steadily increasing but prices as compared with this day week are lower; we now quote at 5 to 5¼ cts. per lb. grass in a retail way.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 7, 1872.

Crude continues; firm but unchanged; $4,15@4,25 per bbl at Parker; equal to 10,70@10,95 cts per gallon here. Refined is quoted firm at 25¾ for October and first half of November, delivered in Philadelphia. There is still considerable inquiry from the west and we can report a sale of 500 bbls, to go to Cincinnati, at 22¾, free on board cars here; and we are cognizant of an order here from St. Louis for a round lot.

Oil Barrels quoted firm but unchanged; city make $2. No country barrels in market; quotable at $1,90@1,95.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Central Ref. Co. 318 bbls to Logan B. & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros., 350 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart Frew & Co., 52 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref Co., 52 bbls to F. Farnsworth, Philadelphia.

Total..... 822

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Sterling O W, acct. Hutchinson & B.	912
Commercial O. W. acct. Stevenson	524
Brilliant O W, acct. J. Bushnell	912
Peerless O W, acct N W Stevenson	462
Radiant O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson	560
Riverside O W acct J Bushnell	74
Radiant O W, acct. Thos. King	222
Peerless O W, acct. Thos. King	370
Total	4036

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace	22	Shoenberger B & Co.	10
Soho Furnace	4	Zug & Co	4
Wilson Glass Co	1	Isabella Furnace	8
Total			49

PITTSBURGH, FT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Nimick & Co	2	Caughey & H	1
J Reamer	1	McIntosh & H	1
Rogers & B	1		
Total			6

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

Caughey & H	11	J. Wood & Co	6
J W Porter	9	Nimick & Co	3
J. Reamer	6		
Total			29

WEST PENN R. R.

Isabella Furnace	56

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lewis O & P	10	W. Smith	1
McKnight, P. & Co.	4		
Total			15

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Loomis & Co	1	Nimick & Co	1
Shoenberger B & Co.	1		
Total			3

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 7, 1872.

ASHES—Soda Ash is quoted firm in jobbing lots at 4¾@5 cents for common, and 6¼@6¾ for refined. Pots, 10; Pearls, 11; Nitrate Soda, 5 cents.

ALE—Leading Pittsburgh brands are quoted as follows: X, $9 per bbl, half do, $4,50; XX, $10 per bbl; half do, $5. India Ale, $11 per bbl; $5,50 for half do. Porter, $10 per bbl. When packages are returned, $3 are allowed for bbls and $2,50 for half do.

APPLE BUTTER—Is coming in freely, may be fairly quoted at 50 to 55 cents per gallon.

BAGGING—Penn mfll, two bushel, 38 cts, two and one-half bushels, 45; three bushels, 53. Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

BUTTER—We can report a steady demand for roll, with sales at at 25@27 for for prime to choice. Solid packed is in good supply and very dull, 10 15 for common to fair, and 18@20 for prime to choice.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged; sales, mostly in small lots, within the range of 16@7 cts.

BEANS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Is quoted firm at 22½@23 cts by the car load, with considerable inquiry—small lots 1@2 cents ad-ditional.

CANDLES—Mould, 12; Sinarine, 15; Star, 20.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2,50@2,75; Rosendale, $4 to $4,25; Calcined Plaster, $4,25@4,50; American Merchants Express, 68¾; United States Express, 77; Pacific Mail, 78¾; New York Central, 93¼; Erie, 48¼; Harlem, 110; Michigan Central, 114½; Michigan Southern, 88½; Quicksilver, 43¾; Union Pacific, 38¼; Illinois Central, 128¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 87¼; Northwestern, 71; do preferred 85¾; Rock Island, 106½; St. Paul, 54¼; do preferred 74; Toledo and Wabash, 69; Chicago and Alton, 109; Ohio and Mississippi, 43¾.

CRANBERRIES—Sold at $11@15 per bbl, as to quality—the outside figure for Sackett's.

CHESTNUTS—The arrivals are increasing and prices are drooping; we now quote at $7,50@8 per bushel.

CIDER—Is coming in freely, and prices are weak; may be quoted at $4@6 per bbl, as to quality.

CHEESE—Is still quoted at 13½@14 for Dairy; 14½@15 for Factory and 16@16½ for Goshen. Sweitzer, 15½@16¾.

COUNTRY LARD—Is 9 cts. per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8 per case.

COTTON YARNS AND SHEETINGS—Penn Mills, A No. 6 4.4 sheeting, 13 cts; Nonatook, 12¾; Pittsburgh Family, 12; Juniata B, fine, 11¾; Cotton Batting, 18 cts; Cotton Twine,, 36; White Carpet Chain, fine, 36; colored,

EGGS—The market is reported firm but prices are unchanged 22@23 cts—the outside quotations generally regarded as the ruling price.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

FUTITS—Apples in good supply and very dull; 75 to $1,25 per bbl, as to quality. Peaches and Plums out of season. Quinces, $4@5 per bbl. Grapes, 4@6 cts per lb.

FLOUR—Spring wheat flours are easier, though not quotably lower; $7,50@8 for Wisconsin's, $8,25 for choice Minnesotas, and $8,25@8,50 for good to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5,50 and dull.

GRAIN—There is a fair demand for Wheat but there is no change in prices; $1,60@1,65 for red; $1,70 for amber and $1,75 for white; as we have repeatedly noted, the demand comes mainly from country millers—the mills here have bought very little wheat in this market since harvest—they have been drawing mainly on the west. Oats in fair demand with sales at 43 for mixed and 45 for prime white. There is some inquiry for car corn and the market is almost bare—the demand however is mainly for small lots. Shelled Corn is also in light supply and may be quoted steady at 58 for good mixed and 60 for prime yellow. Rye quiet and nominal, in the absence of late sales, we continue former quotations, 80@85. There is an increased demand for Barley, particularly for the better grades, which is in light supply; sales at 85 to 90 for fair to good and 95 for choice; sale of 10 cars, to arrive, at 90.

GROCERIES—

SUGARS—Granulated, 13¼; Crushed, 13¼; Powdered, 13¾; A Coffee, 12½; B, 12⅝; Ex. C 12¼; C., 12½; Chespeake Ex. C., 12; Molasses Sugars, 8¼@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¼@11¾.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24¾.

RICE.—Carolina, 9 to 9½; Rangoon, 7¾ to 8; Patna 8¾.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia 40; Cloves, 30; Nutmegs, 1.25.

HAY—Is in steady demand and we can report sales of bald, on track at $27@32 per ton, according to quality.

LUMBER—Following are the yard prices: Unplaned lumber—Clear, per M. ft, $65; First common, per M. ft, $55; second do., $50; third do., $27; sheeting, $22; hemlock joist and scantling, $20; pine frame lumber, $30; planed in ber—First common, $60, clear, $70; flooring boards, $35; partition boards, $45; shelving on both sides, $35; do, on one side, $30; siding and weatherboarding, $37; one half-inch patent planed do., $25; one half-inch patent unplaned $20; twelve inch vertical do., $35; oak and yellow pine flooring boards, $45; Moulded battens, $50; No. 1, 18 inch sawed shingles, $6,50; lath, $4,50.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is still quoted at 75

ONIONS—Sales in a jobbing way $3@3,50 per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Sales of Irish, in a jobbing way, at 70@80 cts per bushel, according to quality. Sweets unchanged at $3,00@4,00 per bbl, the outside figure for prime Jersey.

POULTRY—Sales of live chickens, by the coop, at 50 to 60 cts. per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 8¾; Sugar cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 13c; Rib Sides, 11; Short Rib Sides, 12; Clear Sides, 12¾; SugarCured Hams, 18c; Dried Beef, 20c. Lard, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 11c; pails, 11¼c. Mess Pork, $16,00; Beef Tongues, 7,50 per dozen.

RAGS—Sales at 3¼@4 cents.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed, in small lots, $3,50@3,75. Flax Seed, $1,80. Nothing in Clover.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY—Highwines unchanged at 93@94 cts, in a jobbing way.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 7—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92¼@92½c; 5-20s of '62, 94; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 88; new 5s, 89¾. Erie 39¾. Tallow 47s. Turpentine 43@44s.

FRANKFORT, October 7.—5-20s of '65, 95¾.

PARIS, October 7.—Rentes 54f 15c.

LIVERPOOL, October 7.—Cotton active and firmer; middling upland 9¾d; middling Orleans 10¼d; sales 20,000 bales; speculation and export 5,000 bales; middling Orleans, sellerOctober 10d; middling upland October 9¾d; shipments from Bombay from last report 7,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat 13s 2d; red spring 10s 9d@12s 6d; red winter 12s@12s 3d. Flour 32s. Corn 33s. Oats 3s 2d. Cheese 62s 6d. Cumberland middles 34s 6d. Petroleum: refined 17½@18s. Turpentine 44s. Linseed oil 37s 10d.

ANTWERP, October 7.—Petroleum: refined 53f.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 7.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 19¾c. Flour fair demand; lower; superfine western and State $6,00@6,35; white wheat western extra $8,10@9,45; extra Ohio $7,05@8,65; St. Louis $7,35@11,00. Rye firm; quiet; 92c. Wheat: fair demand and higher, No. 3 spring Chicago $1,45@1,48¾; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,63; winter red western $1,60@1,64; amber western $1,69@1,75. Rye, barley and meat unchanged. Corn steady; good demand; mixed western 63c; sail do 63¾@64c; high mixed, nearly yellow, 65c. Oats steady; fair demand; old western 44½@45c; new mixed western 42@44; new white 45@48c. Eggs quiet and steady; western 27@ 28c. Hay in fair request; $1,60@1,65. Coffee quiet. Sugar more active; fair to good refining 9@9¾c; Cuba 8¾@9¼c; Porto Rico 9¾@10¼c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady. Petroleum: crude 13¼@13¾c; refined 25½@26c. Turpentine quiet at 64c. Pork firm; mess $14,60@14,65; prime mess $13. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams 14@16c; shoulders 8¾c. Middles firm; long clear 8¾@9c. Lard firm; western No 1 to prime steam 8¾@8¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 7.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middlings 18¼c. Flour quiet at $7,50@7,75. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; white $1,65@1,70; red $1,50@1,55. Corn dull and unchanged at 43c. Rye firm and in fair demand at 71@75c. Oats quiet; old 35@38c; new 30@35c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Coffee: demand good at full prices; Rio 19½@23½c. Sugar: demand good at full prices; New Orleans 10¼@10¾c. Molasses firm, fair demand; supply light; New Orleans 65@70c. Butter in good demand; good choice 23@25c. Eggs in good demand at 14¾@15¾c. Pork: demand fair and market firm; sales at $13,75. Lard firm and in demand; summer 7¾c; steam 7¾c; kettle 8c. Bulk meats firm and in fair demand; jobbing sales of shoulders at 6¼c; clear rib 10¼c; clear 10¾c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 7½c; clear rib 11c; clear 11¾c. Hams: sugar cured firm; 17¾@19c for summer and winter. Hogs firm and in fair demand; $4,40@4,75. Whisky in fair demand at lower rates; sales at 88c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 7.—Flour quiet and held at previous prices; good to choice new spring extras, $6,00@6,75; poor to choice new Minnesotas, $6,50@6,75; supers, $3,12@5,00. Wheat strong; $1,13@1,13¾ seller October; $1,12 seller all year; No. 3, 98½c. Corn firmer; 32½@ 33c seller October; 33¾c seller last half; 34½c seller November. Oats firm; 21½@21¾c cash; 22¾@23c seller November; rejected, 19c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 62c. Barley firm; fair demand; 64c cash or seller October; rejected 38c. Pork steady; sales 6,300 bbls; $14,50 for shipment; nominally $12,75 seller December and January. Lard quiet; sales of 600 tierces at 8c seller December. Meats dull; shoulders nominally 6¼c; short ribs 10¼@10½c; sugar cured hams inactive and nominal; green hams firm at 9@9¼c; spot held at 8½@8¾c for average. Whisky steady; saleable at 89c; demand; offerings light.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 7.—Flour firmer; treble $8@9; family $9,50@10,25. Corn quiet 63@65c. Oats dull; lower; 38c. Bran $1,15. Hay quiet $22@29. Pork dull; mess held $15,75. Bacon dull; held 8@11¾@12; hams: sugar cured 18¼@18½c. Lard dull; tierce 9¾@10¼c; keg 11¾@11¾. Sugar only retail. Molasses; 32 half barrels, new, received first this season and not yet sold. Whisky 93c@$1. Coffee 15@18½c. Cotton easier; sales 2,600; good ordinary 18c; low middlings 18¾c; middlings 19¼c; receipts 4,509; exports: Liverpool 2,500; Havre 3,054; New York 2,304; stock 48,957.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 7.—The market continues quiet, and little activity is looked for until the approaching State elections have been decided. Prices for cotton goods are strong and steady, as per previous quotations. Woolen goods are dull and weak. Prints are less active, but firm in price. Foreign goods are dull, but prices for all staple goods remain firm. Black alpacas and mohair lustres of fine and medium grades are in request.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nothing doing; No. 1 red winter held at $1,55; No. 2 do $1,39. Corn: fresh receipts 46c for low mixed and 47c for high mixed. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 35c. Petroleum; refined 23c for car lots and 24¼@25c for trade lots. There will be no meeting of the Board of Trade to-morrow.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.—Flour dull and weak; superfine $4,50@4,55; extra $6,00@6,25. Wheat dull; red western $1,70@1,75; amber $1,80; white $1,90. Rye steady at 76c. Corn lower. Oats firmer; mixed 39@40c; new white 44c. Provisions unchanged. Petroleum very strong; crude 18¼c; refined 25¼c. Whisky firm at 94c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; amber Michigan $1,42; No. 1 amber Illinois $1,70; No. 2 do $1,60. Corn dull and lower; low mixed 42¾c; white 48c. Oats quiet; No. 2 at 27¾@27¾c; Michigan 32c. Pork and lard unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. October 7.—1 car hay, O H Allerton; 2 cars oats, W G Miller; 36 bales hay, J A Graff & Co; 40 do do, H J McCracken Bro; 1 car corn, McHenry & H; 1 car wheat, Marshall K & Co; 1 car ties, J Morrison; 2 do do, J A Morrison; 56 cars ore, Isabella Furnace; 20 sks potatoes, Bricker & Co; 4 sks onions, R & A Carson; 10 bgs potatoes, F Reoneke; 25 do do, R Krause; 12 do do, Riddle Sons & Co; 34 pkgs liquor, Lodelheim & Co; 1 car sheet iron, Rogers & B; 35 frames, Hoop S & Co; 25 sks oats, Houck & S; 34 do potatoes, J S Clarke & Co; 10 box tobacco, H R McClellan & Co; 90 sks oats, Clarke & S; 9 bbls leather, G N Hoffstott; 40 sks potatoes, J D McFadden; 23 bdls hides, 1 bbl tallow, A Holsbiner; 1 car hay, George Stewart; 11 sks potatoes, S P Armstrong & Co; 25 do do, J Heisel; 62 do do; Jos Keiling; 12 sks tobacco, J R Welden; 11 do do, Arbuckles & Co; 180 sks oats, Bricker & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., October 7—72 bxs yeast, C Jenkins; 1 ese mdse, C P Kellman; 3 bxs cheese, W Haslage & Co; 20 do do, Luebbe Bro; 1 bx wax, R E Sellers & Co; 4 bdls leather, Keifer & Co; 1 bale hops, G Ober; 1 do do, Phillips & S; 1 bx mdse, D Falkenstine; 1 do do, A J Miller & Co; 4 bxs brass, D Sweeney; 5 rolls leather; G Kahn; 5 cars coal, Carnigie K & Co; 7 do do, Reese G & Co; 8 do do, A M Harris.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, October 7—1 car lumber, A Lewis; 100 bls lime, Bakewell P & Co; 17 do glass, A & D H Chambers; 19 bxs h ware, J P Dean; 50 Co ware, Dilworth Bro; 12 do soaps, Fairbanks M & Co; 30 bbls oil, G F Ellis; 84 pcs pipe, H H Collins; 264 bdls p paper, Pitts. P Mfg Co; 5 crts grapes, H Rea Jr. 10 ese matches, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 6 pkgs butter; 13 do onions, J Graham; 25 pcs leather, 1 car do, W Hutchinson; 9 bls quinces, J J Pettit; 1 car wheat, Marshall K & Co; 1 car g stone, F Alden; 300 pcs s pipe, Jarvis & Co; 162 do do, Bailey P & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. 170 sks oats, H J McCracken; 184 bbs bungs, Armstrong Bros; 23 cases handles, Jas Wood; 1 case do, Reed & Co; 2 cases handles, Bales Forks, Lautman; 9 bdle hands, 12 bdls forks, Logan G & Co; 1 car hay, Jas Graham; 100 bxs soap, Rinehart & S; 25 bxs do, Haworth & D; 50 do do, Johnson & Co; 50 sks rags, Fleming A & Co; 1,400 do Besides Hubbard S & S; 100 do cheese, Arbuckles; 120 g s hides, Marion W & Co; 40 bx h nails, England & B; 45 bxs g ware, Enterprise G Co; 13 do do do, J P Smith & Co; 30 do do, Atlantic Glass Co; 15 doz brooms, Arbuckles & Co; 48 g hides, G N Hoffstott; 50 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 114 bdls paper, Fraizer M & Co; 10 parlor stoves, Wm McKee; bbls spirits, S S Watters; 10 do do, Rodelheim & Co; 15 bbls brandy, Dillinger & S; 5 do gin, Speck & Morrow; 100 do cranberries, Voigt M & Co; 600 do flour, 800 sks do, F W Jenkins & Bro; 400 do do, Shomaker & Co; 100 bbls flour, Haworth & D; 200 bbls flour, Watt L & Co; 200 do do, J S Dilworth & Co; 200 do do, D Wallace; 200 do do, Seghmyer & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, October 7—1 car f seed, M B Sugden; 2 do staves, J M Hemphill; 1 car lumber; T S Calhoun; 2 do hay, R Knox & Son; 1 do hay, C L Cole; 2 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 2 pkgs crackers, J Lockhart; 2 kegs butter, S Moon; 1 car shingles, Jacobs & Bro; 2 bgs oats, Young & B; 1 car lumber, A C Taggart; 1 do do, W McQuewan; 410 sks flour, R Knox & Son; 1 car flour and feed, Hack & S; 1 car lime, Johnston S & Co; 1 do lumber, McCain & F; 1 do do, Mullen S & Co; 2 do do, Reed Bro; 92 bales cotton, Holmes B & Co; 55 do do, Kennedy C & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

The river rose a few inches yesterday, with about 22 inches in the channel at this point. Dispatches from above report the Allegheny rising at Oil City; and there as here it rained all night and still raining at last accounts. It was also raining at Brownsville and Greensboro but the Monongahela at those points was reported stationary with two feet at the latter place and 10 inches at the former. The prospects at this writing are very favorable for more rain, and hopes of an early resumption of navigation are entertained.

—Ocean freights, owing to a scarcity of shipping in American ports, have been steadily advancing since the opening of the fall trade. Now Orleans is harbor especially barren of tonnage, and every stanch sea boat in port is actively sought after. The *Times* of Sun

HOME NEWS.

NOTICE.

Our agents are requested to send in their orders by Tuesday morning for extra papers containing the election news. We have made special arrangements for the latest and most reliable returns from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Hundreds will want the GAZETTE to get the election news in full, and agents should prepare to serve them.

Vote early to-day.

Temperance Alliance.

At a previous meeting of the Alliance a committee was appointed to investigate the standing of candidates for office in Allegheny county on the subject of temperance, to which they made a report of yesterday at their regular meeting. The standing of the different candidates for county offices, representing both political parties, was fully and satisfactorily discussed. Quite a number of candidates representing the one party were scratched and others of the opposite party for the same office were substituted in their stead, and the alterations ratified by all present.

American Freeman.

Star of the West Assembly No. 5, Order of American Freeman, had an open installation of Officers, at their Hall No. 67, 4th Avenue, on Monday evening. The ceremonies of installation were conducted by Mr. D. B. Ingram, assisted by Ex-State President, Ex-State Vice Presidents, J. S. Smith, John Millhouser and *J. Huddell*. The name of this society is as one would likely suspect it to be an American organization in work and principal. Its objects are mutual assistance, the perpetuity of American institutions, an undivided school fund, and the reading of the Bible therein. —to prevent the shipment of paupers and criminals, of foreign Governments to this country, and if necessary, to secure the enactment of stringent laws for that purpose. And also protection to the manufacturing interests of our country.

Smoothbore tickets are abundant. Compare carefully before casting your vote.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of John Holland, who was found dead in an out-house on Seventh avenue. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and it is said that for several years past he has been in the habit of sleeping in lumber yards on the avenue. He seems to have had no occupation, but lived as he could, passing his time in saloons and similar places. Dr. Snively gave it as his opinion that death was caused by debility and exposure, and a verdict in accordance with that opinion was rendered.

An inquest was also held on the body of a "mother" named Robert Sproule, employed in Shoenberger's mill. A verdict of "death from heart disease" was rendered. Irish birth, forty-six years of age and leaves a wife and five children. He resided on Cliff street in the Eleventh ward.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. J. Guy McCandless, physician to the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the week ending October 6, 1872:

Intemperance, 1; Accident, 1; Acute Bronchitis, 2; Cholera Infantum, 2; Consumption, 3; Convulsions, 1; Croup, 1; Congestion of Lungs, 1; Diphtheria, 2; Diarrhœa, 2; Disease of the Heart, 2; Disease of the Lungs, 2; Disease of the Stomach, 1; Typhoid Fever, 2; Hemœrrhage from Lungs 1; Hemœrrhage from Uterus, 1; Inflammation of Bowels, 2; Inflammation of Lungs, 3; Inflammation of Stomach, 1; Insanity, 1; Old Age, 2; Poison, 1; Scrofula, 2; Whooping Cough, 1; Still Births, 2.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 11; from 1 to 2, 1; 2 to 5, 3; 5 to 10, 1; 10 to 15, 1; 15 to 20, 3; 20 to 30, 3; 30 to 40, 3; 40 to 50, 4; 50 to 60, 3; 60 to 70, 4; 70 to 80, 1; 80 to 90, 1. Males, 41; Females, 17; White, 41; Colored, 0; Total, 41.

Watch your ticket to-day and see that you are not deceived by smooth bores and stickers.

Dr. King's Cyphering.

Doctor King thinks the Government should have taken Mr. Buckalew's advice and paid the army in gold, alleging that it would have cost only $225,000,000 to do it, and that it would not have injured the country to any serious extent—that it would only have added that amount to the taxes to be paid by the people. This, on his own basis, is sufficiently ridiculous, but the Doctor is bad at cyphering. The army is said to have consisted of a million of men, and the war lasted four years. Now at $40 per month in greenbacks the wages of this army in one year would amount to $480,000,000, and for four years to $1,920,000,000. The difference between this and the actual wages paid at $16 per month would be $1,440,000,000, a mere bagatelle in Dr. King's eyes, and yet we suppose the Doctor would rather the Government should have paid it than that he should not go to Congress. He will find that the voters to-day don't agree with his figures nor desire him to represent them in Congress.

Republicans, Mark Them To-Day.

We were reliably informed that the Democrats have had registered the names of several hundred persons from New York and West Virginia, some two weeks since, with the understanding that they would be in the city in time to vote. Yesterday there was abundant confirmation of the facts in the crowds of strangers making their way to the Greeley headquarters. They were watched, however, and will be taken care of at their first attempt to deposit a ballot at any of the election precincts to-day. One crowd of twenty persons was followed to the Democratic headquarters on Fifth avenue, yesterday afternoon. At the door they were met by a staunch Republican of whom they inquired the entrance to the room. Suspecting their object, our friend represented a member of the Democratic committee, and inquired of the spokesman why they had not arrived sooner. He was informed that they were on time according to the arrangement, and that they had sent on their names and had them registered ten days since. So much for Ex-Rev. Moore's "Stop thief" cry.

There are hundreds of illegal tickets, purporting to be the genuine Republican ones in circulation. Be careful that you do not use one of them, else your vote will be lost.

Let it be Obeyed.

Mayor Blackmore, according to law, has ordered all the saloon keepers of the city to close their doors, and keep them closed, from six o'clock this morning until seven o'clock this evening, under penalty prescribed by the law for any violation of the rule. We most earnestly hope that the order will be honestly obeyed, and that sobriety will universally prevail to day. The canvass has been an exciting one, and has engendered on both sides considerable ill blood and bad feeling, which, if strengthened by vile, intoxicating drinks, may culminate in riot and bloodshed to-day. No honorable, honest or conscientious man could wish for any such trouble arising out of the effects of maddening liquor, and it is the earnest wish of all citizens that the bars be kept closed thus to secure a reign of reason. The penalty for keeping them open is heavy, but much heavier would be the moral responsibility resting on those who would violate the law and plying men with intoxicating drinks become responsible for any fearful consequence that might ensue. By all means let our saloon keepers live up rigidly to the prohibitory law established for to-day and we shall all be blessed with a quiet and orderly election.

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THE LATE JOHN H. RALSTON.

Meeting of the Petroleum Association—Resolutions of Respect.

The members of the Petroleum Refiners' Association met yesterday at their rooms on Duquesne Way, to take action expressive of their feelings in reference to the decease of their late fellow-member, J. H. Ralston, Esq.

Mr. R. S. Waring, President, in accordance with a motion, appointed Messrs. Wm. Frew, J. A. Brackenridge and A. F. Brooks a committee to draft resolutions. The committee reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we have received intelligence of the sudden decease of our venerable and highly-esteemed fellow-member, John H. Ralston, Esq., with profound sorrow, and hereby place on record our testimony to his great worth as a citizen, his high standing as a man of business, and his pure and unblemished character as a Christian.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished by the Secretary to the family of deceased, and that this Association will attend the funeral in a body.

B. J. BRAUN, Secretary.

Vote the whole ticket to-day and do not be deceived into losing any part of your vote by using the "stickers" gotten out to defeat certain candidates.

THE MARYLAND VETERANS.

The Late Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention—Thanks to Pittsburgh Ladies and Others.

The following resolutions sufficiently explain themselves:

BALTIMORE, October 1st, 1872.

At the first meeting of the Baltimore Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant and Wilson campaign club upon its return from the Pittsburgh Convention, on motion it was ordered that a committee be appointed to extend the thanks of the club to the ladies of Pittsburgh, and to the visiting committees of that city. In pursuance of that order, the committee have the honor to report the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we recognize in the flattering hospitality, great and kind attention that we received at the hands of the good and beautiful daughters of Pittsburgh, the same devotion to loyalty that characterized the ladies of the Keystone State during the late rebellion, and that we assure them that we are deeply sensible equally of the kindness which prompted this expression of good will and of acts that a nation may feel proud. We will remember upon the battle field what prayers went up and what material affection and counsel was offered in our behalf. Our mothers, wives, and daughters will ever bear you in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That our thanks are cordially extended to the President and Visiting Committee of gentlemen of Pittsburgh, for their courtesy and attention to the comforts of our delegation whilst sojourning in their midst. In this act we recognize the same devotion and patriotic spirit that prompted them to spring to the rescue of our nation's honor at the first fire of Sumters gun's.

Resolved, That our thanks are extended to the Mayor and Officials of the City of Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and extended to the proprietors of the Central Hotel of Pittsburgh, for their hospitality while guests of their house.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Baltimore *American*, and in the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, and other papers.

GEO. T. CASTLE, JOHN R. KISE,
Vice President. Secretary.

EAST LIBERTY AROUSED.

The Torchlight Demonstration Last Night.

5,000 Men in Line.

The East End Brilliantly Illuminated.

The torchlight display last evening at East Liberty was in every way creditable to those who originated the idea of having a brilliant display on the eve of election.

The procession formed on Penn avenue, between East Liberty and Brushton, and moved over the route previously published in the following order:

Chief Marshal, J.-McC. Creighton and aids, gun squad of the Seventh ward Allegheny.

Fantastics.

Great Western Band.

Grant hussars 300 mounted men.

Heflick's Drum Corps.

Hartranft Club of Pittsburgh, numbering 300 men and presenting a fine appearance.

Col. O. G. O'Brien's division headed by a drum corps.

The South Side, Thirty-third Ward Club.

Fifteenth Ward Club, 200 men.

Seventeenth Ward Club, Capt. Bell.

Germania Band, Allegheny, followed by the Fourth Ward Club, Fourth Ward Colored Club of Allegheny.

Fantastics.

Sixth Ward, Allegheny, headed by a drum corps.

Capt. Gallisath and aide, followed by the Columbia Band, the Eighteenth Ward, Pittsburgh, and a group of Fantastics in the following order:

Chief Marshall, Creighton and Stibb.

Fourth Ward, Allegheny Squad Fantastics.

Great Western Band.

The Grant Hussars, Pittsburgh, 300 mounted men.

Haflick's Drum Corps.

Hartranft's Club.

Thirty Third Ward Workingmen, headed by a Drum Corps.

Sixteenth and Seventeenth Ward Clubs.

Fourth Ward, Allegheny, followed by a crowd of Fantastics.

Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh, with drum corps.

Fourth Ward Club.

Fantastics.

Eighth Ward, Allegheny.

Capt. Gullsaith and aids.

Tenth Ward, headed by the Columbia Martial Band, group of fantastics, Thirteenth Ward Republicans.

The Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh, headed by the Lincoln Silver Cornet Band, and followed by the Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh.

Dr. Bridgets Cornent Band in the Twenty-second Ward.

The enthusiasm with which the procession was received by the citizens of the East End as it passed over the route marked down in the programme, was certainly remarkable, at least two-thirds of the houses along the route were illuminated, and from many of them brilliant pyrotechnic displays were given. As the members of the various clubs marched over the route they were greeted everywhere in the most enthusiastic manner, and to-day there will be little doubt as to how East Liberty will vote.

The procession moved over the following route:

Along Penn avenue to Negley avenue, after which they led form in double rank and upon the firing of a gun from Knap's Battery broke into column by company, and upon the firing of the second gun the column will close up to the line of march, and countermarch past the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, who were stationed on Penn avenue, between Highland and Negley avenues, and after passing the reviewing officers, immediately wheel to the right to return which were stationed at East Liberty.

Remain at the polls as long as you can to-day. Act as challenger where you think it necessary to believe that any person attempts to cast a fraudulent vote. Such course is your right and duty as a citizen.

The M'Keesport Demonstration.

A BRILLIANT PROCESSION.

An Immense Mass Meeting.

Addresses by Hon. H. Bucher Swoope and John F. Drayo, Esq.—The Pittsburgh Clubs Detained by a Train off the Track and Fail to Arrive.

A special train of fifteen cars on the Connellsville Railroad was provided last evening to take the Pittsburgh Clubs to McKeesport to participate in the grand demonstration at that place. The marching clubs from the First, Second, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh and Twenty-third Wards, and the South Pittsburgh and the First Ward East Birmingham clubs,—in all about one thousand men—took the train which left the city at 7:50 o'clock. In going through Soho several stones were thrown into the cars, though no one was injured.

Arriving at the Salt Works the train lay over to wait for the McKeesport accommodation train, but time flew on and no accommodation came. The train lay there for an hour and a half, and finally learned that the accommodation train had jumped the track at Port Perry, four miles this side of McKeesport. When this was ascertained the special started for Pittsburgh, and arrived last night about half past eleven o'clock, bringing a very disappointed crowd.

It seems, however, from the following dispatch that the failure of the Pittsburgh clubs to arrived did not deter the McKeesport clubs and from that neighborhood the demonstration took the programme and making the best of circumstances.

McKEESPORT, October 7.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

The demonstration here this evening proved a success, although the Pittsburgh clubs could not arrive. The local clubs were at the station to receive their visitors and were much disappointed at the result. The McKeesport accommodation train, which leaves here at 8:20 P. M., jumped the track at Port Perry, four miles from here, and could not be got on the track again in time to allow the special to pass. Messrs. I. N. Coursin and W. Dunshea, jun., were appointed a committee to escort the Pittsburgh Clubs to McKeesport, and telegraphed that the Pittsburgh Clubs would not arrive. As soon as this was known the local clubs formed in procession and marched through the streets. There were marching clubs from Pine Run, Mifflin Township, Lincoln Township, Boston and O'Neeal's coal works. A special boat from Elizabeth brought five clubs. The McKeesport club turned out three hundred men. There were between two and three thousand men in line and the illuminations and decorations along the line were very brilliant. An immense mass meeting was held in the Diamond, and addresses were delivered by Hon. H. Bucher Swoope and John F. Dravo, Esq. Congress will take Dem. Lib. rally held here, the meeting to-night was in every way larger and more enthusiastic, and if the Pittsburgh clubs had arrived we should have shown them one of the grandest demonstrations that McKeesport ever witnessed. Our force is filled with enthusiasm and to-morrow will do her full duty in rolling up an old-fashioned Republican majority in Allegheny county. R. S. T.

Compare the ticket published in this day's paper in another column, with that which you will vote and you will be secure from the frauds of the enemy. See to it that you make no mistake in the selection of the proper Congressional and Legislative candidate of your own district.

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Meetings Last Night—The Gatherings in Allegheny—Finishing up the Work.

The campaign so far as the public discussion of the Issues was concerned, closed in Allegheny last night with a number of meetings, which were full of spirit and indicated the thorough enthusiasm of the workers. Our limited space this morning prevents a lengthy review of the gathering, but below will be found a brief record of the proceedings

THE DIAMOND MEETING.

The meeting in the Diamond, Allegheny, last night, was largely attended, and showed no falling off in earnestness, from its predecessors. At eight o'clock it was organized with the following officers:

President.—Hon. James McBrier.

Vice Presidents.—Messrs. Hon. Felix B. Brunot, Col. James M. Cooper, John W. Chalfant, C. Yeager, Prof. S. A. Neall, Wm. Semple, J. B. Smith, Joseph Walton, David Mathias, Wm. Paul, Jr., J. C. Lucas, Wm. H. Slack, B. F. Oliver, J. C. Porter, Joseph Mahoney, B. F. Pulpress, Wm. Heagy, Col. George Gerst, Charles F. Henderson, Joseph Washington, Robert Thompson.

The Allegheny Glee Club, led by Prof. W. H. Slack, sang several campaign melodies at the commencement, after which addresses were made by Geo. W. DeCamp, Esq., A. M. Watson, Esq., and H. C. Mackrell, Esq., which were well received and elicited frequent applause. At the close the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the ticket.

FOURTH WARD MEETING.

The Republicans of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, assembled last night in large numbers in front of the stand corner Chestnut and Ohio streets, where a meeting was organized with the following officers:

President—Josh S. Slagle.

Vice Presidents—Jacob Painter, N. Voeghtly, Sr., Leonard Walter, Sr., Wm. Smith, A. Weise, Nicholas Voeghtly, Jr., Rev. Dr. Easton, B. Stolz, Jacob Reniz, Adolph Enders, Wm. Schmidnicke, John Kevan, G. Rudolph, Ph. Schmidt, P. H. Kirker, John McConnell, John Maier, John Hoedle, Col. George Gerst, Caspar Gang, Fred Goppert, Charles Raeder, John Bridner, Rev. Charles Schilling, Hugh McNeil, Joseph Lautner, Peter Walter, Jr., John C. Fleiner.

After the Allegheny Glee Club had favored the audience with several songs, Henry Cordier, Esq., made an address in German, and Messrs. John Megraw and H. M. Long, in English, after which the meeting adjourned.

SECOND WARD WIGWAM DEDICATION.

The Republicans of the Second Ward, Allegheny dedicated their Wigwam last night, which was made the occasion for a grand gathering of the workers of the ward who turned out in force. The Wigwam is located on Jackson street near Monterey and is one of the largest buildings of its character in the city. It was handsomely decorated and illuminated for the occasion. A feature of the illumination was a large transparency, fixed at the top over the doorway and bearing the inscription, "The Banner Ward of the Banner County, of the Old Keystone State." In front of the wigwam a commodious stand for the officers and speakers had been erected, which was illuminated with Chinese lanterns and torches, and plentifully supplied with seats—an accommodation that was duly appreciated. The marching club of the ward, under command of Captain Crow, and headed by the A. P. Callow Brass Band, turned out early, and marched to City Hall where the speakers were received and escorted to the wigwam. Upon arrival their ranks were broken, and the assemblage called to order by Mr. W. P. Price, upon whose motion the following officers were elected:

President—James Hunter.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Alfred Slack, C. D. Arnsthal, A. G. Silverman, W. Hespenheide, A. B. Hay, W. P. Price, W. K. Carlisle, Jos. P. Sprague, Samuel Parker, W. W. Ackley, Isaac Rigby, Geo. D. Riddle, Robert Patton, Thos. Pepperday, H. M. Dunlap, Wm. McHendry, J. B. Smith, Wm. Chambers, Col. Jno. M. Sullivan, Wm. Stewart, James Brown, John W. Terry, Henry C. Robinson, George Bothwell, Wm. A. Herron, James Wilson, Z. Gillespie, C. W. Benney, D. Macferron, Wm. Rhodes, Saml. Williams, James Reed, Jos. Ainsworth, S. H. Geyer, Wm. M. Porter, Geo. Hutchinson.

Secretaries—D. C. Hultz, W. P. Herbert, Wm. Murdoch, David Nichol.

Mr. Hunter, upon accepting the chair, made a neat speech in acknowledgment of the honor, and dwelt briefly upon the importance of the election which was to take place to-day, which he predicted would result in the complete demolition of Buckalewism, Greeleyism and every other rebelism of that character which had been annoying the people for years. The prediction was received with an enthusiasm that attested the feeling pervading Republican ranks in the Second ward.

The first speaker introduced was the Hon. J. W. Higgins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who made an earnest, practical and forcible address. He dealt principally upon national issues, and by facts and figures drawn from official reports, demonstrated that the administration of General Grant had been one of economy, of prosperity, and of practical business sagacity, that could not but be eminently satisfactory to every fair minded man, and was a standing rebuke to those Democratic administrations, not forgetting Johnson's, with which the country unfortunately in other days had been cursed.

The speaker next paid his attention to the State canvass, and expressed his firm conviction of the uprightness and integrity of our candidate, Gen. Hartranft, whom he, by a felicitous slip of the tongue, styled Governor Hartranft—a prophetic *lapsus linguae* that was received with hearty cheers. He had carefully examined all the charges and the documents, and expressed his belief that no candid man could give them a fair examination without being convinced that the charges were without the slightest foundation. He was astonished to find Democrats raising such a howl now, when their leaders, Wallace and others, after a thorough examination, before Hartranft was nominated, had entirely exonerated him from guilt, by the endorsement of the report that had been unanimously approved by the Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the matter.

Mr. Douglass made a stirring speech full of convincing facts, and was very frequently applauded.

He was followed by B. C. Christy, Esq., of Sewickley, who in turn was succeeded by Col. John Glenn. Both of these gentlemen discussed State politics with much acceptability, to their hearers, after which the meeting adjourned.

Eighteenth Ward Meeting.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh, held a meeting at the residence of David Kirk, Esq., which was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ward meetings ever held in that locality.

The spirit of the gathering was considerably enhanced by the presence of the Sharpsburg, Etna and Eighteenth ward clubs, in uniform, and finally halted in front of the speakers' stand, which had been erected in front of Mr. Kirk's residence.

The meeting was then organized, Judge Warner being called upon to preside.

Stirring addresses were made by S. P. Fulton, Esq. and Mr. Kirk, which were well received.

At the conclusion of the addresses, the clubs with a number of friends, were supplied with an elegant collation, for which their previous labors had prepared them.

The gathering dispersed about eleven o'clock with cheers for the ticket and for the generous host of the evening.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. soap will never use any other. Buy, try and compare. H. Bowers, Agent.
D&WTf P. O. box 210, Rome, New York.

BREVITIES

....Mayor Callow is again well enough to attend to his official duties.

....Daniel Jackson, charged with false pretenses at the instance of Mannis Brown, was yesterday arrested on a capias.

....Naturalization business was unusually lively yesterday. The County Courts issued about 150 papers, and the United States Court 163.

....John Sholize was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Mayor Callow, on charge of selling liquor to minors. He will have a hearing to-morrow.

....Fred Falinger was charged before Mayor Blackmore yesterday with felonious assault, John Eishler prosecutor. The parties reside on Clay alley in the Thirteenth ward.

....On Saturday night Jacob Rinkey, of Allegheny, lost $120 which he had in six twenty dollar gold pieces. He missed the money shortly after leaving Bretje's saloon, on Ohio street. Information was left at the Allegheny Mayor's office, and the matter will be investigated.

....Grand Sachem John Rebman instituted a Tribe of Red Men last evening in Allegheny. The Grand Sachem was accompanied by a full corps of Chiefs. We are informed the order is rapidly increasing in the State, this being the fifteenth organization within a few months.

....Timothy O'Conor yesterday made information before Justice Salsbury, charging John Smith with having taken forcible possession of his house in Birmingham. O'Conor alleges that Smith moved his furniture in at the window. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the defendant.

....Before Mayor Callow, Dr. John Westbay, of Kilbuck township, made information yesterday charging August Fusenecker and three others of the family with the larceny of a gun valued at $75, and also with assault and battery. The defendants made an information before Alderman D. L. Smith, charging Westbay with threatening to shoot one of them.

....Last evening after the East Liberty procession, the Seventh Ward Grand, Wilson and Hartranft club visited the residence of General Negley. In the absence of the General the club was welcomed by Mr. Paul J. Carson. The club was provided with a bountiful supper and returned to their thanks through their President, Mr. Geo. Massey. The club was also entertained by J. McC. Creighton, Esq., who afterwards provided them with transportation to the city.

....John Isler was yesterday arrested on a charge of assault and battery and surety of the peace preferred by F. Vierling and taken before Alderman Neubert. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant struck him with a sack of flour on his back when the defendant, who is a neighbor, struck him a blow on the side of the head and knocked him down, at the same time threatening to kill him. Eight hundred dollars bail was required for this unneighborly conduct.

....Mr. James Irwin, one of the candidates on the Democratic ticket for the Constitutional Convention, complains of the allusion made to him in yesterday's GAZETTE as engaged in efforts to defeat Mr. Purviance, on the Republican ticket. He disclaims any design against Mr. Purviance or any other individual on the Republican ticket, but only desires that such Republicans as may be willing to vote for him shall drop any one of the Republican nominees and substitute his name. This, he thinks, can be done without jeopardizing the success of any of the Republican candidates, and may secure to himself a preference over some one on the Democratic ticket. This is all. He desires us to say he has no design against any one of the Republican candidates more than another, nor does he expect or desire the defeat of any of them.

Challenge every doubtful voter to-day. Do not be insulting but earnestly exact that the requirements of the law be obeyed.

[Advertisement.]

The Sheriffalty Contest.

The office of Sheriff of Allegheny county is one of the most important offices to be filled by the election to-day. The candidates for the position are, Wm. M. Gormly, Independent; John R. Hare, the nominee of the Ring, and Robert H. Patterson, whose nomination was made in the interest of the ring to secure the election of Hare. The contest is practically between Mr. Gormly and Mr. Hare, and every vote cast for Mr. Patterson will virtually be given in favor of the ring's representative—Hare. Of the respective merits of the opposing candidates for the position, we propose to say a word or two in this connection. John H. Hare, the regular Republican candidate, is a part of the corrupt political ring which foists its members upon the people in defiance to their wishes, and whose nomination was secured by the intrigue and trickery of unscrupulous politicians. That he is a competent man to fill the high office of Sheriff will scarcely be claimed by his most ardent supporters. The argument urged in his behalf, and his only chance of election rests upon the fact that his name has a place on the Republican ticket. On the contrary, Wm. M. Gormly, an upright, capable man is allured to no ring and connected with no clique, but has the confidence and respect of our best citizens, irrespective of party. He is well qualified to discharge the duties of the office, and will, if elected, discharge those duties without fear or favor from any quarter. Of Robert H. Patterson we have only to say that we have before intimated, that his candidacy is solely in the interest of the ring, and that he stands no chance whatever of being elected. These being the conditions and this being the situation, can any friend of reform fail to know his duty or hesitate to perform it? The ring-leaders may crack the party whip in vain, for honest, intelligent voters cannot be deterred from voting for the support of the people's representative and the people's choice—Gormly for Sheriff.

[Advertisement.]

To the Friends of Reform.

In these days of political corruption, when rings and cliques defeat the well known wishes of the people in making party nominations, it should be the duty of every man to throw off the party shackles and take independent action. There is in this county a ring which controls the affairs of the dominant party, and by fraud and chicanery makes candidates in opposition to the expressed will of the people, expecting the latter to ratify their unscrupulous acts at the polls. Just so long as the people elect candidates nominated in this way for the sake of party, so long will the ring bid them defiance and rule them with a rod of iron. In the Sheriffalty contest to be decided at the polls to-day, the voice of the people has an opportunity to be heard. It is for them to decide whether they will support an incompetent man, merely because he has been nominated and is backed up by the ring, or whether, acting for once independent of party considerations, they will not only administer a fitting rebuke to the ring managers, but in so doing elect an efficient and incorruptible man to fill the high office of Sheriff of Allegheny county. Let all true men who favor reform and are opposed to dictation, vote fearlessly and independently, and thereby secure the election of Wm. M. Gormly, the representative of the people. Let it be remembered that a vote for Patterson is a vote for Hare and a vote for the ring to maintain their supremacy.

[Advertisement.]

Independent Action Required.

There never was a time in the history of our local politics when independent, fearless action was so requisite as it is to-day. The effrontery of unscrupulous politicians never was more conspicuous and the ring managers never exhibited a more reckless disregard for political decency. The question for the people to decide to-day is that of the perpetuation of the dominant spirit now manifested, or the downfall of the ring. It is well known that the ring candidate for Sheriff was not the choice of the party, but of a clique which controls the matter of making nominations without reference to the preferences of the people as expressed at the primaries. If, for the sake of the Republican party, the people support the ring in their pernicious practices, they never can expect to have the best man placed in nomination for any official position, and their course can only result in bringing disaster and defeat upon the party. All who want the popular voice respected and proper men selected for official positions should repudiate the ring nomination for Sheriff by voting to-day for Wm. M. Gormly, the true representative of the people. Of the eminent fitness of the latter for the office to which he aspires, none can doubt; and if our citizens vote independently, according to the dictates of their conscience and their better judgment, he will be elected over the ring nominee by such a majority as will in future prevent such shameless practices as were resorted to in securing his nomination.

[Advertisement.]

A Delightful Surprise.

Ladies whose faces are clouded by superficial discolorations, and who have resolved to try HAGAR'S MAGNOLIA BALM as a remedy, have no idea of the wonderful surprise they will receive from their mirrors after a few applications of that healthful purifier of the complexion. If at all excitable, they will scream with rapture on official reports, demonstrated that the administration of General Grant had been one of economy, of prosperity, and of practical business sagacity, that could not but be eminently satisfactory to every fair minded man, and was a standing rebuke to those Democratic administrations, not forgetting Johnson's, with which the country unfortunately in other days had been cursed.

The speaker next paid his attention to the State canvass, and expressed his firm conviction of the uprightness and integrity of our candidate, Gen. Hartranft, whom he, by a felicitous slip of the tongue, styled Governor Hartranft—a prophetic *lapsus linguae* that was received with hearty cheers. He had carefully examined all the charges and the documents, and expressed his belief that no candid man could give them a fair examination without being convinced that the charges were without the slightest foundation. He was astonished to find Democrats raising such a howl now, when their leaders, Wallace and others, after a thorough examination, before Hartranft was nominated, had entirely exonerated him from guilt, by the endorsement of the report that had been unanimously approved by the Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the matter.

Mr. Douglass made a stirring speech full of convincing facts, and was very frequently applauded.

He was followed by B. C. Christy, Esq., of Sewickley, who in turn was succeeded by Col. John Glenn. Both of these gentlemen discussed State politics with much acceptability, to their hearers, after which the meeting adjourned.

Eighteenth Ward Meeting.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh, held a meeting at the residence of David Kirk, Esq., which was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ward meetings ever held in that locality.

The spirit of the gathering was considerably enhanced by the presence of the Sharpsburg, Etna and Eighteenth ward clubs, in uniform, and finally halted in front of the speakers' stand, which had been erected in front of Mr. Kirk's residence.

The meeting was then organized, Judge Warner being called upon to preside.

Stirring addresses were made by S. P. Fulton, Esq. and Mr. Kirk, which were well received.

At the conclusion of the addresses, the clubs with a number of friends, were supplied with an elegant collation, for which their previous labors had prepared them.

The gathering dispersed about eleven o'clock with cheers for the ticket and for the generous host of the evening.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. soap will never use any other. Buy, try and compare. H. Bowers, Agent.
D&WTf P. O. box 210, Rome, New York.

MEETING AT ELIZABETH.

A Glorious Rally—The Greatest Meeting Held There for Ten Years—Grand Torchlight Procession and Mass Meeting.

Old Elizabeth is thoroughly aroused. There has never been a campaign for the last ten years in which so much enthusiasm, genuine and hearty, was manifested. The feeling seems to pervade all circles and the fight at the polls on Tuesday will give the standard bearers of the Republican party in the nation, State and county an endorsement that will surpass any record she has heretofore made.

Last Saturday was a grand gala day, the occasion being the time set apart for the Republicans for their mass convention and torchlight procession. Invitations had been extended to the people in the neighboring boroughs and townships to participate, and the response was general. The programme embraced first a day procession, which was very large, and made an imposing appearance. This procession, after traversing the principal streets of the town, was emerged into the torchlight meeting, which assembled at three o'clock, and was addressed by the Hon. T. J. Bigham, who spoke forcibly and practically on State issues, and Mr. Wilson, who discussed in an earnest and eloquent manner national issues.

The meeting adjourned about five o'clock, and preparations were at once begun for the evening demonstration. This part of the programme surpassed the highest expectations. The town generally was illuminated, and the pyrotechnic display was gorgeous. Nearly every house along the line of march was decorated and illuminated, and greeted the column with fireworks and every evidence of enthusiasm. The procession consisted of the home clubs, together with clubs from Bravoland, West Elizabeth, McKeesport and the surrounding towns. All the clubs were uniformed and the column made a very fine appearance,—excelling in numbers that of the afternoon, and being universally pronounced one of the finest demonstrations of the character ever witnessed in Elizabeth.

After the prescribed route had been passed over, the ranks were broken and a meeting organized on Main street, which was addressed by Hon. James S. Negley, who discussed national politics, Mr. J. Vannote, who talked especially of the contest in the State, and Col. John Glenn, of Allegheny, who considered the principles involved in the contest contrasting the difference between the parties.

The meeting did not adjourn until near midnight. It was a very large one—said to be the largest held in the county for the last ten years. The whole demonstration was a great success, one that reflects credit upon its managers, and one that showed well the feeling prevailing in old Elizabeth.

Mme. S. A. Roller, Milliner, Cloak and Dress Maker. No. 122 East Ohio Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

The premonitory symptoms of the fall trade were never more auspicious than now. This is especially true in millinery and dress goods. The ladies are all on the alert for the latest styles, and our leading stores are already active, and the stocks presented are in the main surpassingly rich. Mme. Roller, always a pioneer in introducing the choicest new things of the season, will have her first grand opening on Thursday, October 10th, to which she will be pleased to welcome her numerous patrons. Having purchased in the most complete new stock of goods, she will be able to offer to them probably the finest assortment of new fall styles in bonnets, hats, ribbons, sashes, ties, feathers, flowers and fancy goods to be found in the city. The cloak and dress making department is under the direct supervision of Mme. Roller, who with her obliging and expert assistants, is prepared at short notice to turn out any thing in the cloak and dress line, and guarantees satisfaction to the most fastidious. 8

The Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon

Railroad Company will offer at the great auction sale on the 14th inst., among other improvements, a splendid brick residence, built after the most modern plans, containing 9 large rooms, with a large wash house and stable. An excellent spring of water, which is carried all through the house by leaden pipes; also a good well of water. This house is magnificently situated on a tract of land containing 5 acres, improved, with a large number of choice fruit trees of all kinds; also currants, gooseberries, flowers, and shrubberies in abundances, which are all under the highest state of cultivation.

Dealers,

Whether located in the city or country will find goods adapted to their trade at the extensive hat and cap house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

Homestead Park
At Private Sale.

This magnificent suburb on Pan Handle R. R., is now being extensively improved. A few choice building sites will be sold to first purchasers for much less than they will bring at auction. For free transportation to and from the Park, call at the Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. tf

The Fall Styles

Can all be obtained at the one price hat and cap house of Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street.

Messrs. Lacock, Hawthorn & Co., at No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny, are now offering special inducements to parties desiring cook stoves. Their stock is complete, comprising various styles, and anything desiring anything in this line will do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. TS

The Latest Novelties

In hats and caps are all to be found at the fashionable, one price emporium of Messrs. Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

[Advertisement.]

Sheriff.

Vote for H. B. Van Voorhis, to break the ring. Scratch off the ring candidates and insert his all the time.

August Hennig, silk Hat manufacturer, at No. 114 Liberty street, renovates and remodels old silk hats in the latest style, and warrants them to give satisfaction. TTHS

TROOPS OF AILMENTS VANQUISHED.

On account of the promptness with which it checks the fevers generated by unhealthy exhalations, Hostetter's Bitters is considered an indispensable family medicine in the Valley of the Mississippi and Western rivers, and in those settlements where the plough and the axe are for the first time distur bing the solitudes of nature. Its reputation is not confined to such localities. Wherever the symptoms of disease prevail it is the surest safeguard of health; wherever sickness prevails, it is as certain as a remedy. Among the sedious diseases which it guarantees to control are indigestion, biliousness, and all the minor ailments consequent upon irregularities of the stomach, the liver and the bowels—such as heartburn, headache, flatulence, constipation, sick stomach, bad food, languor and debility, palpitation of the heart, trembling of the hands, nodes in the eyes, disordered vision, disturbed sleep, nervousness, horrible dreams, physical and mental disturbances, and to a general failure of all the powers of the system, they invariably bid at once defiance—as they always may be—by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

DIED:

RALSTON—Sad only on Sunday morning, at six o'clock, JOHN H. RALSTON, in the 40th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 353 Liberty street, on TUESDAY, October the 8th, at half past two P. M.

HURRELL—Monday afternoon, 7 h ins., at three o'clock, Mrs. ELLEN HURRELL.

Funeral from residence of her son-in-law, Robert W. McMahon, foot of Twelfth street, Birmingham, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 9 h inst., at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

DUNSEATH—Monday, October